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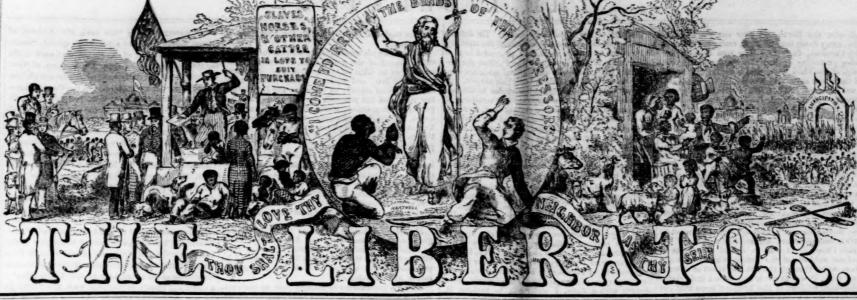
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The following gentlemen constitute the Finanmmittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz: - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is ' & sevenant with

death, and an agreement with hell/

The free States are the guardians and essen-

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our pathers, in

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and

Christian resolution. . . No blessing of the Union

can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 13.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1858.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1420.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING. The House of Representatives, yesterday, did its art of an infamous deed. It voted to address the Why should Judge overnor for his removal! Why should Judge oring be removed from his office? Has he commit-d any crime? Has he been guilty of any malsance in office? Let a Republican, Mr. Spooner, swer: he said in the debate that Judge Loring and not be unpeached, for he 'HAD COMMITTED

No OFFENCE.'
Why, then, should Judge Loring be removed?
Is it because of the howl of a squad of fanaties and
traitors.' Do such men as Garrison and Phillips
represent the voice of the Commonwealth? Are adly hostile to our Constitution? ese men deadly hostile to our Constitution; is it not the height of presumption to term pinion the public sentiment of this State? he majority in the House have bowed their to this infamous dictatorship, and covered elves with indelible dishonor. Shame, where

is thy blush?

The only offence that Judge Loring has committed is that of having executed a LAW OF CONGRESS. This is the ground of the hatred of abolitionism: he executed the Fugitive Slave Law! Now, these fanaties hold this doctrine: that, Constitution or no Constitution—law or no law—no fugitive slave shull be taken again from this State; and a slave shull be taken again from this State; and a majority of the House, in violating this address for majority of the House, in violating this address for a removal, assume this ground. In thus doing, this majority are traitors to the State and to the Union; and each one of this majority deserves to be held up before the community as an enemy to the Constitu-

on of his country.

Here is tyranny as great as ever was seen under
a overseer's lash! Men stand up in the House, are with Judge Loring is unimpeachable as to character, ability and efficiency; he has violated no law, committed no offence; done no malfeasance in office, and yet they vote to remove him from office!

If there be any public faith left in the hearts of this people, they will cover with shame and confusion the fanatics and demagogues who thus dare to sully the escutcheon of the old Bay State.—Boston

THE ADDRESS VOTED !

Yesterday, the Senate concurred with the House in the address for the removal of Judge Loring.
The pitiful knot of men, women and children, headby the leading abolition sowers of sedition and trumpeters of treason, have achieved a complete triumph in both branches! They have dictated the law to the American Republican party. The address for removal, without any cause assigned, is be-

This shuffling politician cannot shuffle off this ngly question now. The Governor is like a rat in a which, when it cannot run, will turn and fight. The issue of removal is now in such a shape that there can be no more dodging on the part of Mr. Banks. He will be obliged to act on it.

The question Gov. Banks has to meet is a serious one. A small number of the people of this Commonwealth represented, through their leaders, as avowed traitors to the Federal Constitution; petitioners as Sanger and with these are Sanger and with these are Sanger. tioners, as a Senator said, with treason at the top of their column, and infidelity at the bottom; at the most, only a squad of some six thousand out of a MILLION of population—have been crying, (to use the words of the Springfield Republican,) 'for e: ' the party in the majority, with infamous cowardice, have yielded to the cry; and hence

Thus an address is before Governor Banks for the removal of a Judge who has committed no offence, who is clear of fault, who, it is not pretended, is capable of discharging the duties of his office, omply with such a foul, partisan demand, is to violate the spirit of the State Constitution. The occasion of this call is well known. Judge Loring executed an unpopular law of Congress, and hence is the cry of vengcance raised. Hence, to gratify it, is to play false with the Federal Constitution; is to strike at the real independence of the Judiiary; it is to cower before the most ultra, mad, langerous sentiment that ever was manifested in this country; it is to strike at the great and vital principle of the supremacy of Law; it is to sink Massachusetts deeper than ever into the pit of disunion, and call upon her head anathemas more severe

fame and damage her material interests.

Will Gov. Banks do the monstrous injustice of allowing the miserable fraction of the people of this Commonwealth, who are screaming out for tenegative of this Commonwealth, who are screaming out for tenegative on Judge Loring, to prevail? Is Gov. Banks about to allow this traitorous and pitiful MINORITY to achieve a triumph? Show any thing in the tyranny line like what this removal will be, in any thing done in Kansas. When and where was there ever seen such a savage hunt of a man as was there ever seen such a savage num of a man as the people of Massachusetts have seen in this hunt of Judge Loring? If N. P. Banks has a particle of patriotism about him, he will spurn this contempt-ible dietatorship; he will east from him the vipers who are planting their poisonous fangs into the vi-

Removal of Judge Loring. The Governor, yesterday, in conformity with the advice and consent of the Council, complied with the request of the two Houses of the Legislature, and removed Hon. Edward G. Loring from the office of Judge of Probate fir the county of Suffolk. A precept to this effect was placed in the hands of the Sheriff in the many severed upon the Judge about the properties and was severed upon the Judge about the severed upon the Judge about the

morning, and was served upon the Judge about the hour of noon. We need not say that we regret that this thing has happened. We regard the passage of the address by the Legislature as the result of a prejudice (!) unfounded in any basis of sound policy, and to the individual against whom it has been ed (!) We have feared, likewise, that the directed (!) We have feared, likewise, that the proceeding might prove an unfortunate precedent. Something of its effect in this respect, however, is likely to be mitigated by the calm and statesman-like view of the case which is taken by the Governor. He expressly disclaims acceding to the request of the Legislature upon any other ground than the incompatibility of the two offices of Judge and Commissioner, the holding of which by the same person is prohibited by a provision of law which the Judge held to be unconstitutional and null, while

Remonstrating against the Decision in the Case of DRED SCOTT.

Commissioner, the holding of which by the same person is prohibited by a provision of law which the Judge held to be unconstitutional and null, while the majority of the Legislature and the Governor, exercising a like freedom of opinion in judging its character, regard it as constitutional and binding.

We say that we regret that the Legislature were induced to pass the address. But, in a representative government, the thrice-repeated vote of three separate assemblies, a Council, Senate and House, all chosen from the people in annually recurring elections, must be supposed to mean something. (!)
The constitutional forms are not designed to obstruct, but to facilitate, the expression of the will of the people, to which, rightly ascertained and constitutionally expressed, the governors and the governed alike must bow.

With that part of His Excellency's message which recommends a modification of the barbarous crudities of the Personal Liberty Act of 1855, we need scarcelly say that we most cordially agree.

Judge Loring has no cause for personal disappointment at the issue of the long-protracted persecution, (to use a word scarcely too strong,) from which he is now relieved. He has borne himself throughout with a firmness and manly independence that almost extorts praise (!) even from his opponents; and during the whole progress of the affair, not a breath of his official career in the service of the Commonwealth.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

enforced, without a protest from those who have a regard for the honor of the Commonwealth and the rights of their fellow-citizens.

It is difficult to regard the enforcement of one section of the Personal Liberty Law in any other light than as a practical endorsement and enforcement of the whole law. The blow which has fallen the law of the land. While at the same time, the law of the land. light than as a practical endorsement and enforcement of the whole law. The blow which has fallen upon Judge Loring may next strike down one of our most estemed citizens, who, from a sense of duty and in obedience to laws of older date, and better entitled to respect, may be constrained to follow the example of Judge Loring, and disregard the provisions of the same liaw. The law has been justly regarded by the public as a dead letter. (!) It has shared the fate of the Fugitive Slave Law, (!!) and it would have been wise in the State administration had it refused from galvanizing one of its provisions into the mockery of life.

The Legislature, by the removal of Judge Loring, have arbitarily exercised a power of which they became wrongfully possessed. They may do something to repair the mischief by sweeping away or essentially modifying a law, the disregard of which has been sanctioned and approved by so large a portion of the public. Nothing less than this will prevent the summary removal of Judge Loring from becoming a disturbing element in future contests in this State, where unanimity of action among those of substantially the same views is essential to promote the interest of Republican freedom. If the fanaticism (!) which now gloats over its triumph is not reminded by some such act that the dominant party is conservative, it will become still more bold in its requirements, and will inevitably lead the party on to destruction.—Boston Journal.

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING.

was there ever some such a savage hunt of a man as the people of Massechausetts have seen in this burst of the logical Loring? If N. P. Banks has a particle of the discussion of the people of the people of the people of the discussion of the course of Gov. Gardner, he will flatly refuse to execute their trainforms behaves.—Buston Post, 18th. In the year 1854, he was the other than the people of the course of Gov. Gardner, he will flatly refuse to execute their trainforms behaves.—Buston Post, 18th. In the year 1854, he was the other than the people of the course of Gov. Gardner, he will flatly refuse to execute their trainforms behaves.—Buston Post, 18th. In the year 1854, he was the course of Gov. Gardner, he will flatly refuse to execute their trainforms behaves.—Buston Post, 18th. In the year 1854, he was the people of the peop

new by an action of trespass for assault and battery and false imprisonment in the Circuit Court of the Union for the district of Missouri; averring the citizenship of Sanford, according to the truth, in the State of New York, and averring himself to be a citizen of Missouri. For by the law of Congress, commonly known as 'the judiciary act,' the Federal Circuit Courts possess jurisdiction in cases in which the plaintiff is a citizen of one State, and the defendant a citizen of another. And thus it was that the question of the citizenship of his race arose.

The defendant, Sanford, made two answers to the suit. First, he denied the citizenship of the plaintiff. Second, he justified the acts complained of, by claiming that the plaintiff and his family were his slaves.

The first was a plea to the jurisdiction of the Court. And, in effect, it was a denial of the competency of the Court to try the facts or decide thaw, determinative of the respective rights of the parties to the action, on the ground that Scott was not a citizen of Missouri. And the reason given why he was not such a citizen was the averment that citizenship, within the meaning of the federal constitution, was impossible to any one (like Scott) of African extraction and servile descent. It the position was correct, and the denial of jurisdiction was true, then, although Scott and his family had never been the slaves of any one, and though they had been unlawfully assaulted and imprisoned, and ing the whole progress of the albate, me as deried of the court, in this case, has grown out of the Outra, in this case, has grown out of the Outra, in this case, has grown out of the Outra, of his official career in the service of the Court, in this case, has grown out of the Outra, and in effect, it was a denid of the court wealth.—Boston Buily Alecetizer.

We confess that we are greatly disappointed at this action of the Governor. We had looked and this case, has seen and to fine programs are considered by the wear of the control of the Governor. We had beginned and the interest of the control of the Governor. We had beginned at the control of the Governor. We had beginned at this action of the Governor. We had beginned at the interest of the Governor. We had beginned at the interest of the Governor. We had beginned at the interest of the Governor. We had beginned at the interest of the Governor. We had beginned at the interest of the Governor of the Governor. We had beginned at the interest of the Governor of the Gover

citizen class, his suit was entertained; and on the second ground of defence it went to trial.

The second ground of defence went to the merits of the controversy. If Scott was a slave, then he could not recover. But, as his right to recover depended on the question of his own freedom or slavery, (which was the issue then to be tried, the plea to the jurisdiction being decided in his favor, that right was to be determined by applying the law of the land to the facts of his history and that of his family.

Leading McLean characterized their conduct 'as rather sharp practice, and one which seldom, if ever, occurs. No case (he said) was cited in the argument as authority.

Thus it would seem, that some of the judges began to manufacture law, at the very outset of the case; and thus of his family.

The conclusion then is this:—On the question of

the Chief Justice (Tlaney) which is styled the 'opine ion of the Court,' in apport of the plea to the jurisdiction, declares all men of African extraction and servide descent incapable of American citizenship, yet we find but four of the Judges (himself included) out of the nine members of the Court, declaining that the plea to the jurisdiction on writ of error, and after the defendant had gone to the jury on the facts, was properly before the Supreme Court at all. Of these four, one was Judge Cartis; and he denied the conclusions of the other three, and held that the plea was bad. Certainly, those four only (vir.: Taney, C. J., Wayne, Daniel and Court of the Line of the Court, or needful to be solved in order to the disposition of the cause and the rights of its parties. For example, Mr. Justice Girer and 'that the record shows a prima facic case of jurisdiction. * * * And as the decision of the plantiff is a slaw, and at the decision of the plantiff is a slaw, and the effect of the line of the court of the Court, or the question of citizenship to be a question challenging the judgment of the Court, or needful to be solved in order to the disposition of the cause and the rights of its parties. For example, Mr. Justice Girer and 'that the record shows a prima facic case of jurisdiction. * * * And as the decision of the plantiff is a slaw, and at the decision of the plantiff is a slaw, and at the decision of the plantiff is a slaw, not the decision of the plantiff is a slaw, not the chief of the more slided that the plantiff is a slaw, not the chief of the court of the law; to inspect the more slide that the plantiff is a slaw, not the chief of the court of the law; to inspect the more slide that the plantiff is a slaw, not the chief of the court of the law; to inspect the more slide that the plantiff is a slaw, not the chief of the court of the law; to inspect the decision of the plantiff, as free or slave, was dependent of the case upon its question. Such that the plantiff is is putified by the decision of the

he, if a freeman, could not be a citizen. And, thus, admitting that, notwithstanding the nativity and quality of his ancestors, he could belong to the citizen class, his suit was entertained; and on the citizen class, his suit was entertained; and on the

plea to the jurisdiction being decided in his favor, that right was to be determined by applying the law of the land to the facts of his history and that of his family.

On the trial of the merits before the jury, the facts having been all agreed on by the parties, the Court instructed the jury that 'upon the facts in this case, the law is with the defendant.' And a verdict being rendered accordingly, the controversy was removed, by a writ of error, to the supreme national tribunal at Washington.

It is the opinion of that Court we are now engaged in exploring. We are to discover, if we can, the conclusion of individuals, or segments, of the Court, and those of the bench itself—which can speak with authority, only by the voice of its majority; to discriminate between the reasoning by which the judicial mind found its way to a result, and the result itself, when found; and to discriminate between opinions of which judicial duty required the formation and expression, and opinions expressed on points and questions not demanded by the case, and which were reached only by continuing the discussion after the case had been decided.

The first duty of the Supreme Court was to inquire into the record to ascertain the questions it disclosed demanding solution. But herea the very threshold of the inquiry, we find no majority of the Court at agreement. And although the opinion of the Court,' in support of the plea to the jurisdiction, declares all men of African extraction and expression, and they could have said and done would have said and done would have send and selection. And although the opinion of the Court,' in support of the plea to the jurisdiction, declares all men of African extraction and expression, the court of the Court in the proper of the parties. The conclusion then is this case, with an absence of such majority of the Court directly substanced the plea in a batement, and denied the jurisdiction, declares all men of African extraction and servile deseent incapable of American citizenther of the proposed

also Supreme Court of the State, at last, where, Justice Nelson on the questions discussed by him, against the dissent, and to the apparently great surprise of its leafure, a majority that is two of its leafure, the surprise of its leafure, and of the conclusion of the latter gentleman was that 'the uniquent of the Court below should be efformed, who declares the question is one solely while the conclusion of the former was that it was while the conclusion of the former was that it was while the conclusion of the former was that it was the burden of the opinion to be the slaves of Iverson.

The noble protest of Chief Justice Gamble reflects no doubtful light on the quality of that decision. This may be considered as a consecret was with the Chief Justice, on the conclusion of the Chief Justice and Judged them to the conclusion of the Chief Justice and Judged them to be the slaves of Iverson, and dipulgations of this Court; and if I doubted or denied the propriety of those decisions, I would not feel myself any more accommendation to the law on any other surject, or allows any other question had been settled. There is with me nothing in the law of slavery which distinguishes it from the law on any other subject, or allows any more accommediation to the temporary excitaments of the property of the patients of the property of the property of the patients of the property of the property of the property of the property citing Scott vs. Emerson in the 15th of the Missouri reports and various authorities of several States, he concludes that 'questions of status are closely connected with questions arising out of the social and political organization of the State where they originate, and each sovereign power must determine them within its own territorics.' He held conclusively and distinctly, and so also did Mr. Justice Catron, in common with all the Judges, besides McLean and Curtis,—on their own investigation and reasoning,—that the law of Missouri (to be ascertained either by themselves, or by exploring the declared opinions of the Courts) must rule the cause. And they all affirm that, irrespective of the law of And they all affirm that, irrespective of the law of Illinois and of the territory, Scott was a slave by the law of Missouri, on his return within the confines of its jurisdiction.

If the law of Illinois could have had no pos

If the law of Illinois could have had no possible effect to secure freedom to Scott, when again remitted to Missouri, it follows that neither could the laws of the territory have availed him. The majority of the Court had no occasion, therefore, to follow them into the territory, it order to look into the condition of Harriet and the children; because Dred, as a slave, could have no wife nor child, known to the law or recognized by the Court. But if any such occasion had existed, the same answer,—of the effect of the Missouri law,—was sufficient to control the cause.

deny its having any pretence to be authority for that proposition announced by the President. I hope we shall see the day when the whole of the National Democratic party of the country will emancipate itself from the bondage of that supposed decision. I trust it will remain free at least until the Court shall have declared itself under circumstances which

shall range declared itself under circumstances which shall render its decision possible and competent.

I have one word, Mr. Speaker, to say in reference to the determination of Mr. Justice Nelson, and a majority of the Court, that it was not for that Court of the United States to decide, for itself, the truth r falsehood of a claim to freedom set up under such

or falsehood of a claim to freedom set up under such circumstances as those of Scott. It seems to me, sir, a remarkable result.

They passed, over the plea in abatement, to the merits of the controversy. Thus they had to treat the plaintiff for the time as a citizen of Missouri. The defendant was, undeniably, a citizen of New York. On the face of the record, then, and for all purposes beyond that roles. The Court assumed in-York. On the face of the record, then, and for all purposes beyond that plea, the Court assumed jurisdiction of the case, by reason of the averred citizenship of the parties. Why, then, on the assumption of jurisdiction, could they not do justice between them? Why hold up the Missouri law, and the opinions of the Missouri Courts, between the Court and the plaintiff-whose rights they had un-

Was it out of respect to the State of Missouri, under a general rule of the bench, to adopt the decisions of the State tribunals on questions of local law? But Scott's case did not turn upon the local law of Missouri. His rights depended upon the law of Illinois, and the law of Wisconsin Territory— upon the effect of those laws on his condition, on his passing within their reach. Is it not the duty of the Supreme Court, deciding between citizens of different States, on a question of the effect of the laws of a State foreign to either of them,—much more of a State foreign to both of them,—much more still of the effect of the legislation of the Fed-

the question of domicil? Will they leave it to our Court to decide whether the 'domicil' of the nex man or woman claimed to be a fugitive slave is man or woman claimed to be a ingitive since is in Massachusetts or not? They nover allow a man, running away from slavery, to plead that his 'dom-icil' is in the free State to which he has fled. But Dred Scott and his wife and child were 'removed' (so said the record) back to Missouri by the master. They no more consented—on that record—to their own return to Missouri than Thomas Sims's master consented to his escaping into Massachusetts. Can a slave master make a 'domicil' for his freed man against that man's will, any more than an escaping the process of the state of the slave can make a ' domicil for himself against hi slave can make a 'domicel' for himself against his master's will? I pray to know if we have come to this, that the Courts of the Union have jurisdiction to carry off alleged slaves, at the instance of their pretended owners; but no jurisdiction to avenge the wrongs and assert the rights of persons claiming to be free? That they may catch slaves and declare slavery, but never deliver freemen, nor declare free-

dom?

Having shown, I think, how parrow is the groun netually covered by the law of the case of Dred Scott and his family, I might perhaps content my-self, and relieve the House. For the examination discloses the audacity of the claim set up by the President, and it leaves his party and the country that freedom of opinion which party discipline as-

sumes to deny.

But I must dwell a moment upon some views of the subject I have not yet developed. It is no merit of the individual members of the majority that 'the opinion of the Court,' as pronounced by its head, not all that the President contends. And we will look it in the face. Passing over all that pertains to the ordinance of 1787 and the Missouri restriction,—to be more fitly discussed hereafter,—I quarrel with the opinion pronounced by the Chief Justice, because of its injustice to the colored race; of its calumny upon the memories of the fathers of the republic, and of its unendurable immorality.

I denounce it as unjust to the colored men; because it assumes that the white men of America, for many generations, and so closely, connected with of Africa, had been compelled, by their observation of them and their experience with the to the conclusive opinion, that men descended from African slaves could never, by possibility, be fit for the enjoyment of political rights. What a terrible t is that upon a whole continent of human-

ity!
What a terrible reflection is that upon millions of a whole race of men, of whom we and our fathers have had intimate knowledge for centuries, both in domestic and public relations; sometimes in the relation of common freemen of a common country but oftener, alas! in the relation of master and slave! Mind, you, sir, it was not a question of political expediency mooted by his Honor the Chief Justice; it was a solemn question of law, a question of the meaning of the Constitution of the United States, to be ascertained by judicial inter-

pretation.

The opinion of the Chief Justice assumes that so intrinsically weak, or so intrinsically bad, is the whole African race, that by no possibility could the fathers of the Republic ever have contemplated, for a moment, that the African, or any men of African descent, coming down through any servile ancestry, could be fit for political association. I quarrel with that decision for an assumption so sweeping and so monstrous. I quarrel with it because the assump-tion contradicts all the facts of our history, contradiets the fact that colored men were citizens of my own State of Massachusetts, before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, that slavery had been abolished by the Constitution of Massachusetts as the declaration of rights-(if it had its adoption,) because it overlooks the fact that in four other States of these United States colored men, the descendants of slaves, were citizens of the United States before the adoption of the Federal Constitution—because it overlooks the fact, that by the very Articles of Confederation, these colored men, of African descent and of servile origin, were citizens of the confederated States.

It is a fact, sir, that the State of South Carolina

endeavored to alter the Articles of Confederation, so as to exclude negroes from citizenship; that South Carolina could get only one State to go with her in the attempt to alter the articles,—so that they not only included colored men among citizens, as they were originally drafted, but it was determined that they should still be citizens, although the attention of all the States was called to the article, and South Carolina, with one other State, endeavored to exclude colored men from the privilege. The opinion of the Chief Justice further overlooks the fact that the State of Virginia, by express enactment, con-formed her own law to the Articles of Confederation, altering her statute for the purpose. Thus colored men had been citizens of Massachusetts, of New York, of New Jersey, of Virginia, of North Carolina, before the adoption of the Federal Constitution; and were citizens under the Articles of Confederation. If I am wrong, I have absolutely misread, or have failed to understand the plainest phrases used in the documents which form a part of e national history, and a part of our national

written law.
I quarrel with that opinion, I said, sir, because it is unjust to the memory of our fathers, as well as to the colored race, and the public history of our country. It is unjust to the memory of our fathers, be-cause it assumes, in direct terms, in the boldest and worst phrase—assumes—ay, declares, that at the time of the adoption of this Federal Constitution the Union. by all men, and questioned by none, that the negro, 'having no rights which the white that the negro, 'having no rights which the wante man was bound to respect,' was, by the necessity of his nature, excluded from the privileges of citi-

Zenship. Why, sir, had his Honor, Mr. Chief Justice Ta ney, never heard of such a man as Jonathan Ed-wards, of Massachusetts, who, more years than I can tell before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, had denounced the African slave trade, and American slavery, in terms if less rhetorical, not those in which they have been less decisive, than those in which they have been since denounced by a Brougham, by a Curran, and a Cushing? [Sensation.] And did he not know that the public history of Massachusetts—from the beginning—from the earliest time—when Plymouth Colony declared against slavery in 1646, to when the town of Boston, in 1701, denounced it, to 1780, when the Bill of Rights put an end to it—proved to all mankind that the rights of human nature were never without witnesses, whose remonstrances have survived the institution they hated?

Burvived the institution they hated?

Had not he heard of such a man as Patrick Henry, or James Madison, or Benjamin Franklin, or John Jay, or George Washington, all of whom, before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, or entemporaneously with the period of its formation and education. and adoption, in one way or another, under one set of circumstances or another, bore testimony against the injustice, the iniquity, of the African slave trade and of American slavery? Had he not heard of George Wythe, of Virginia, of Alexander Hamil-ton, of New York, of the host of worthies whose names stand inscribed upon the rolls of the nation's history and of her literary fame? I could spend hours, this afternoon, if it were worth while, in reading to you the language of Madison, and of Jefferson, and of Patrick Henry, and Hamilton, and the rest of the catalogue of national names, now historical, names now immortal, which shall live as long as the memory of man endures, and whose fame will be preserved after the recollection of their deeds has faded away, in the words of flame with which they denounced American Slavery.

Had he never heard the words of Jefferson, in

view of this very institution of American slavery, and of a possible contest between the bond black man and the free white man, in the slave States— 'The Almighty has no attribute which can take side with us in such a contest. Can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed the only firm basis—a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are the gift of God? that they are not to be violated but with his wrath? I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, and that his judgments cannot sleep forever. His own observation of the capacity of the colored man—his own observation of the iniquity and injustice of American slavery—drew from the new of Thomas Jefferson denunciation. like these-just as they wrung from the death-bed of John Randolph that bitter word—'Remorse,' three times repeated on the written card, when his tongue was too paleied to utter them; and when his tongue was too paleied to utter them; and which, while in the possession of his reason, impelled him to secure, by his last will and testament, the emancipation of his slaves—aye, which excited that indigaant robuke—ejaculated on the floor of the American Congress—' I envy not the head or the heart of the Northern man who can advocate slavery upon principle.'

subjects of the realm?

If you claim that before the American Revolution, during the colonial period of our history, it was competent, by the Common Law of England, for white men to hold black men, or any men, as their slaves, you must also admit that it was competent for them also to emancipate their slaves; and those slaves, born on British soil, upon the moment of their emancipation, became free subjects of the British Crown. It was to defend the rights of free-born subjects of the British Crown that our fathers went through the fire and blood of a seven years' war; it was to assert and defend their rights as free-born subjects of the British Crown that our fathers involved themselves in the Revolution, compelling the Declaration that in their hands they would carry through seas of blood and rivers of fire, their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, to the achievement of Independence. Look to the resolutions of the Continental Congress, and see if it is not so. Compare those resolutions with the American Constitution; and when you read the preamble to the Federal Constitution, in which it is declared that this solemn instrument is intended for the purpose of preserving 'Liberty' to 'ourselves and our posterity,' read it in the light of those resolutions of the Philadelphia Convention of the States,—the old Continental Congress,—and there you will find what liberty means. 'Liberty' to 'ourselves and our posterity,' read it in the light of those resolutions of the Philadelphia Convention of the States,—the old Continental Congress,—and there you will find what liberty means. 'Liberty' to 'ourselves and our posterity,' read it in the light of those resolutions of the Philadelphia Convention of the States,—the old Continental Congress,—and there you will find what liberty means. 'Liberty' -[Mr. Dodge, of Chatham, from his seat, 'Amen!']—

Amen! say I—God speed the day when it shall come!—'Liberty,' it was as technical as 'hury'; it had as precise, as accurate, as well defined a meaning as 'husband' and

—not merely persons obearing the form of numanity, but they are men—not men in any generic sense in the possession of the positive qualities of manhood, known to me, most of them, personally—immediate constituent of my own—some of them men, who, against all the discouragements which beset their unfortunate race, in the apparatus of the mountain-tops—when they will be accepted and justified by the great heart and intellect of regenerated America. [Warm applause from the floor and galleries.] in the controversy of life, have so far conquered as to become the honest acquirers of an honorable competence,—men who, in despite of most untoward GOV. BANKS. large proportion of our own white native citizens, in many parts of our country, cannot do—can read the Gospels and the Constitution in their vernacular tongue, and can write their names in legible, clerkly To the House of Representatives :

all denominations, of all origins, of all colors, and of no color, without training, without education, to the proud list of American freemen and American citizens. So did the purchase of Louisiana; so did the purchase of Florida add black men, and mulatto men, and men of all colors and complexions, and men of all colors and complexions, and the complexions of the Legislature, for the removal of notaries public, officers commissioned to command in the militia, and all judicial officers, is a power given without qualification, and its exercise is entrusted solely to the discretion of the legislative and executive branches of the government.

witude. It is an operation commenced in the interest of slavery, as a political power, an anomalous political power in the Republic; and as such, it becomes the American people to meet it, to denounce it, to defy it, to overthrow it, if possible, at the threshold. And it is because of the earnestness with which I hold that, conviction, that I have dared to trespass upon the time of the House to-day.

And I conclude, then, Mr. Speaker, with repeating the motion with which I had the honor to accompany the presentation of this memorial. I move that it be printed, and referred to your Committee on Federal Relations. I know not, sir, that this House or this Legislature can do much that will be effectual, in answer to the prayer. But you can at least hear it. Because I fear you can do little in proper answer to the prayer, I desire that their testimony may be read and heard by this House. If they have asked that which it would be impossible for this Legislature to grant, inexpedient, unlawful perhaps, they have proved to you haw terrible is the wound under which they smart, mining even now in the grateful heart of their patriotism.

Mr. Cushing, of Newburyport, referred to the contents of the petition, and said that its prayers might well, in due time, be subject to discussion in simply to declare that a judicial officer of this Commonwealth, passed on the 21st day of flay of May, 1855, establishes and declares that errain offices under the governments.

An act of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, passed on the 21st day of May, 1855, establishes and declares that errain offices of honor, emolument and trust in this Commonwealth. Under that act, and especially under the government.

San act of the Legislature of this Commonwealth. Under that certain offices of honor, emolument and trust in this Commonwealth. Under that act, and especially under the government.

San act of the Legislature of this Commonwealth. Under that certain offices of honor, emolument and trust in this Commonwealth. Under that act, and especia

Mr. Cushing, of Newburyport, referred to the contents of the petition, and said that its prayers might well, in due time, be subject to discussion in the House. But the gentleman from Boston had made a motion to print them the occasion of a meditated, and most eloquent and excellent speech, upon certain relations of one of those prayers. He himself entertained opposite opinions. But if he were to follow the gentleman from Boston, he must follow him in the two alternatives,—holding as he had that the Supreme Court had adjudicated nothing, yet denouncing the opinions of members of the Coart. If nothing had been adjudicated, what cause for emotion? If an adjudication had been adjudicated nothing a personal to this extent, at least, I consider its exercise eminently wise and just. It is neither for the interest of the people of the United States nor of this Commonwealth, that the same persons should be now the suprementation had been adjudicated normal to this extent, at least, I consider its exercise eminently wise and just. It is neither for the interest of the people of the United States nor of this Commonwealth, that the same persons should be now the suprementation had been adjudicated nothing the power of the Legislature to establish this incompatibility of public employments; and to this extent, at least, I consider its exercise eminently wise and just. It is neither for the interest of the people of the United States nor of this Commonwealth, that the same persons should be now the suprementation and the suprem

in a hasty speech.

To do justice to the issues presented by the gentleman from Boston—he would not say the challenge, for he did not think he was to regard it in that light,—he, Mr. C., would say that the Democratic party did not hold itself bound by any opinion of the President. And he protested against the assumption of superior intelligence and morality,

All over the North, all over our slaveholding States, away down into Georgia, under the wing of South Carolina, there had been men from the beginning protesting against slavery, denouncing the wrongs of the black man, and asserting his rights. And there was never a human doubt, no. not one—no, nor one—no, NOT ONE, in all our early public history—all the legal, judicial and political history—all the legal, judicial and political history—all th

ing as 'husband' and 'wife' had. It meant that its possessor was a freeman, who had the benefit and the exercise of all the rights of a free-born subject of the British Crown. If they could have retained the exercise of those rights, if they had not been interfered with in the exercise of their rights as free-born subjects, our fathers would have abandoned the Revolution before it began; they would never have conceived of beginning it. been interfered with in the exercise of their rights as free-born subjects, our fathers would have abandoned the Revolution before it began; they would never have conceived of beginning it.

That was the Liberty for which our fathers contended, and that was the Liberty which they thought they had crystallized into a Constitution; they thought they had erystallized into a Constitution; they thought they had written it out 'with the pen of a diamond, and laid it in the rock for ever.' They never dreamed, sir, they never dreamed, that the emancipation of an American born from a state of servitude, left him any where else than in the position of a free-born subject. And schosovers would have been, before the Revolution, a free would have been, before the Revolution, a free would have been, before the Revolution became an American citizen. An inexorable logic leads us to the conclusion which only the degeneracy, as I must call it, of later times, has led some men to question.

Mr. Speaker, the time has come when—retracing our steps—the American people must return to the traditions, the doctrines, and to the history of the fathers. If we must live over their history of triation, the doctrines, and to the history of the fathers. If we must live over their history of the fathers. If we must live over their history of triation, the doctrines, and to perpetuate their liberties, then, by the favor of God, I trust we may have the persistence of purpose, and the fortitude of heart, and the manliness of character, to enable us to do it. It may be, sir, it may be, that before us to do it. It may be, sir, it may be, that before us to do it. It may be, sir, it may be, that before us to do it. It may be, sir, it may be, that before us to do it. It may be, sir, it may be, that before us to do it. It may be, sir, it may be, that before us to do it. It may be, sir, it may be, that before us to do it. It may be, sir, it may be, that before us to do it. It may be, and the following the manufacture of the fathers. It may be, and the m the past—faithful to its truth, faithful to its history.

I humbly ask the pardon of this house, for having been led into a discussion which has occupied so much of the time. The subject, difficult to condense, difficult at the best to discuss as it ought to be discussed, seemed to me to demand a few words at my hands, I having been charged with the duty of presenting to this honorable House, the memorial of men who felt affileted in their souls, as they are crossed in their interests and cut down in their rights, by the supposed adjudication of the highest tribunal known to the American laws. They are humble men, Mr. Speaker; they are men of sable hue, of African origin, and I suppose, of servile descent. But they are men. The officers of that meeting, whose names are borne upon the memorial I had the honor of laying upon your table, are men —not merely persons bearing the form of humanity, but they are men—not men in any generic sense simply, but men in a positive sense, in the possession in the mountain-tops—when they will be accepted and the mountain-tops—when they are mone.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Executive Department, Council Chamber, Boston, March 19, 1858.

tongue, and can write their names in legible, clerkly characters, to the memorial they present. They are men of reputation among those who know them; all of them I believe to be entirely worthy, honest, respectable.

True, they are black. Yes, sir, but the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in 1848, annexing Mexican territory to our possessions, added Indians, black men, mulattoes, mestizoes, and quadroons, men of all denominations, of all origins, of all colors, and of no color, without training, without education,

men, and men of all colors and complexions, and origins, to the category of American citizens. So have various treaties with our Indian tribes admitted men of tawney hue, uncultivated and unlettered men, simply upon the ground of their adopting the habits of white men—to the position of American citizens.

This war, made by the Court for political purposes by Presidents and Cabinets, upon colored men, is no war declared against race. It is not a war against color, nor a war against race, nor a demonstration in the interest of white men. It is a war against Preedom. It is a no peration commenced in the interest of white men. It is a war against Preedom. It is a no peration commenced in the interest of slavery, as a political power, an anomalous political power in the Republic; and as such, it becomes the American people to meet it, to denounce

Convictions of his sworn duty to the Constitution—

Under a government so entirely free as our own, there is sometimes danger that in moments of excitement, a desire for the protection of personal rights may incite us to forgetfulness, and even disregard of other rights of citizens and the State. The judgment of every man must compel him, theoretically at least, to acknowledge the superiority of political institutions, which spring from and represent the people over every other form of government. But it is quite possible that, in practice, considerate men may be led to distrust the ultimate success, and discredit the justice of such governments, because of their natural tendency to the disregard of equally important rights of different classes of men.

In a statute which is professedly framed to secure the rights of persons, especial care should be taken that no limitation of power should be permanently established that are not essential to the great purpose of the act itself. To all provisions of the act of 1855, to which I have referred, which are essential to the protection of the rights and liberties of the people of Massachusetts, under the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and of the United States, I cheerfully give my assent.

In my judgment, it is not only expedient but necessary for the government of the United States, as every for the government of the United States, as a surface of the state of the state.

Commonwealth which he was bound to obey. From this act, Mr. Cushing prognosticated that the next blow would be struck at the judicial and constitutional independence of the Supreme Court of the United States—referring to Senator Seward's proposition for a reconstruction of the U.S. Supreme Court on a more instant popular basis. He expressed his gratification, however, that Gov. Banks had proposed to strike out several provisions of the Personal Liberty Bill, in accordance with his own views—adding,

As an humble private, as I now am, in the ranks of the militia of this Commonwealth, I am prepared

fully give my assent.

In my judgment, it is not only expedient but necessary for the government of the United States, as well as of the separate States, that, in practice and in legislation, it should be declared to be incompetent for the server received on the separate States. in legislation, it should be declared to be incompetent for the same person at the same time to exercise ju-dicial authority under Federal and State governments. The delicate lines of power that mark the separation of State and Federal jurisdiction absolutely demands that the judicial functions of the two governments should not be represented in the same officer. To so much of the statute of 1855 as makes it in-

compatible for a judicial officer of this Common-wealth to hold a judicial office under the government of the United States, or that of United States issioner, I think no well-founded objection can

But I do not think it necessary that this incompatibility of employments should be extended to officers whose duties are chiefly ministerial, rather than judicial, as justices of the peace or attorneys at law, to officers of the militia, or to various other

States Commissioner will feel bound, because he is in sympathy with its sentiments or possesses the confidence of the people, harshly to adjudge every fact against the personal liberty of every suppliant for justice, or to interpret the provisions of every act of the general government as within its constitutional power.

emotions are stirred up by just thoughts and honest purposes and correct judgments. It is the result of no momentary effort. It is the result of the momentary effort. It is the result of the purposes and correct judgments. It is the result of no momentary effort. It is the result of the momentary effort. It is the result of momentary effort. It is the re

Massachusetts—the rights and the honor of one of the sovereign States of this confederacy.

Now, at last, after three repetitions of their requires that a disqualification for holding office shall be pronounced against all those who sympathize with, and possess the confidence of the people of the State of public policy—of constitutional public relies.

any member of the volunteer militia who shall act in any manner in the seizure, detention or rendition of any person for the reason that he is claimed as a fugitive from service or labor, 's shall be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand, and not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one, nor more

ple, has neglected to comply with the provisions of the statute.

Different legislatures have, by address to the executive branch of the government, requested his removal from an office which he thus held in contravention of law, and without signal effort for its modification or repeal; as often as the Legislature has requested his removal, he has re-asserted his purpose and position, conscientiously I have no doubt, and firmly, in language which I cannot interpret otherwise than as manifesting a fixed resolution to disregard and in effect to nullify a statute provision of the Commonwealth.

For this reason—no official opinion of his entering into my consideration of the question, and no official act constituting an element in the judgment I have formed—upon address of both houses of the Legislature constitutionally presented, and with consent of the Council, I have removed Edward Greeley Loring from the office of Judge of Probate for the county of Suffolk.

My attention having hear thus called by the Legislature structure and the statute of the statute of the Heart of the Heart of the Heart of the Heart of the Methodist member from the Cape, Mr. Dodge of Chatham, in a stentorian voice and with all possible unction, eliciting such explosions of laughter and bursts of applause as required all the Speaker's energy with his mailet for some time to restore order. Even Mr. Cushing was disconple, has neglected to comply with the provisions of the statute.

The message having been read, Mr. Andrew, of Boston, moved that it be referred to a special commit-Loring from the office of Judge of Probate for the county of Suffolk.

My attention having been thus called by the Legislature to the statute of the 21st of May, 1855, to which I have referred, I should fail in my duty did I not request the reconsideration of some of its provisions, with a view to their material modification and amendment.

Under a government so entirely free as our own, there is supertimes dancer that in moments of excite.

SPEECH OF JOHN A. ANDREW, ESQ.

Mr. Speaker, when I rose to make a motion to refer the message of his Excellency—which I thought the appropriate motion for the occasion—I did not suppose that I was to awaken the echoes of this hall by a spirited debate; much less that I, in the extreme infirmity of my own health, this morning, should find it needful to engage in one. But some of the language, and some of the thoughts, also, of the distinguished gentleman from Newburyport, demand of me, perhaps, a single word of reply.

I have been struck with admiration at the dexterity with which the gentleman has been endeavoring to steer between his dissatisfactions and his griefs, and not be one side, and his expected exultation upon Mr. Speaker, when I rose to make a motion to re

to steer between his dissatisfactions and his griefs, upon the one side, and his expected exultation upon the other. (Laughter.) As to the latter part of the message of his Excellency the Governor, if I rightly apprehend it in the reading, I shall not find any thing in it with which to differ. The gentleman and myself do not misunderstand the earlier part of the address, in which, as he expresses it, 'the deed is done:' and when our friend from the Cape shout-different' amid the acclusations of the hall. at law, to officers of the militia, or to various other persons, who may be said, in the language of the act, to hold offices of honor, trust, or emolument under the laws of this Commonwealth."

No incapacity to hold office, and no disqualification to receive appointments, should be pronounced against its citizens, except upon grounds of public necessity. Such necessity does not exist, in my judgment, with regard to the offices last named, neither will the exercise of the power avail anything whatever against the legislative, executive or judicial authority of the United States.

If it be the purpose of this Commonwealth to impress upon individuals or States its opinions, its object should be not to restrict, but to enlarge the legal capacity and power of its people. It cannot be assumed upon any just principle, that every citizen of Massachusetts who shall hold the office of United States Commissioner will feel bound, because he is in States Commissioner will feel bound, because he is in purposes and correct judgments. It is the result of the commonwealth to the commonwealth of the commonwealth of the commonwealth of the commonwealth of the purpose of this commonwealth to the purpose of the power and the commonwealth of the purpose of the same and the other. (Laughter.) As to he latter part of the other. (Laughter.) As to he latter part of the other. (Laughter.) As to he latter part of the other. (Laughter.) As to he latter part of the other. (Laughter.) As to he other. (Laughter.) As to he dother. (Laughter.) As to he other. (Laughter.) As to he other. (Laughter.) As to he latter part of the other. (Laughter.) As to he latter part of the other. (Laughter.) As to he other. (Laughter.) As to he latter part of the other. (Laughter.) As to he other the other. (Laughter.) As to he other. (Laughter.) As to he other. (Laugh

nounced against all those who sympathize with, and possess the confidence of the people of the State, or that every semblance and symbol of authority shall be pressed by our own act into the hands of those who sympathize neither with the fugitive nor the State. Still less is it to be assumed, that there can never be a change in the administration of the genneral government, or in the construction of its statutes.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth confers your the Governor, with the consent of the Council. The Constitution of the Commonwealth confers upon the Governor, with the consent of the Council, upon address of both Houses of the Legislature, authority to remove civil and military officers.—

Through all amendments of the organic law, this provision has remained without limitation or change, and enables the people to carry into full and impassable barrier between the judicial departments of this combined, mixed government of authority to remove evil and military officers.

Through all amendments of the organic law, this provision has remained without limitation or change, and enables the people to carry into full and immediate effect, against any officer of the government, that provision of the Bill of Rights which declares that 'in order to prevent those who are vested with authority from becoming oppressors, the people have a right at such periods and in such manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause these public officers to return to private life.

In different sections of the act of 1855, chapter 489, there is an attempt to set forth reasons or facts which will justify succeeding legislatures in the impeachment of public officers, or their removal by address. It is manifest that no Legislature can enlarge or restrict the power of removal or impeachment of public officers, or their removal by address. It is manifest that no Legislatures in the impeachment of public officers, or their removal by address. It is manifest that no Legislatures in the impeachment of public officers, or their removal by address. It is manifest that no Legislatures in the impeachment of public officers, or their removal by address. It is manifest that no Legislatures in the impeachment of public officers, or their removal by address. It is manifest that no Legislatures in the impeachment of public officers, or their removal by address. It is manifest that no Legislatures in the impeachment of public officers, or their removal by address. It is manifest that no Legislatures in the impeachment of public officers, or their removal by address. It is manifest that no Legislature is a removed to the public of the counts of the commonwealth and the constitution provisions of the state with the profession of the state with a statute of the law itself; to preserve a district of the law itself; to preserve a district of the people of Massachusetts or of the request of the counts but also of the legal profession and training the provisi

Lay not that flattering unction to your soul, That not your trespass but our madness speal It will but skin and film the ulcerous place, While rank corruption, mining all within, Infects unseen.

the State Prison for not less than one, nor more than two years.'

There is in these different provisions of the Constitution and laws, a divided duty, which it is impossible for the subordinate officer and soldier to recognize and perform. Every order issued from this department of the government to the military forces of the State must be obeyed.

I recommend, therefore, that the statute be so amended as to relieve subordinate officers and privates of the volunteer militia from the heavy penalties to which they are subjected by the provisions of the lôth section, and that such legislation as shall be deemed necessary for the public welfare, in this regard, shall be made effective by limiting the power of military and civil officers, in calling out the militia in cases of invasion, insurrection or popular tumult, or in such other cases as the Legislature may deem expedient.

I present these considerations to the Legislature may deem expedient.

I present these considerations to the Legislature may deem expedient.

I present these considerations to the Legislature may deem expedient.

NATHANIEL P. BANKS.

by reason of a preordained and predestinated subby reason of a preordained and predestinated subserviency. They may go on; but the day of reckoning is at hand. Behind that party stalks the
headsman! (Sensation.) Secause sentence is
not speedily executed against an evil work, therefore the hearts of the sons of men are fully set in
them to do evil. But the judgment will come.
We have laid our ears to-day near enough to the
ground to hear the muttering thunder of its terrible
reverberations. Sex, sir; and he who, in that day
of the reckoning of the people, shall have held out
against their voice, will only find that, like the
nurderer of Hamlet's father, he has been spared
until the last crowning act of his own abominable
tyranny · Shall trip him, that his heels may kick at heaven

And that his soul may be as damned and black As hell, whereto it goes.

It has been charged here to-day, sir, that this is It has been charged here to-day, sir, that this is the first act of any State Government of this coaled-eration, aiming against the independence of the in-diciary—the first instance in which any judicial off-cer has been ejected from his place by the hand of power, for the reason of his obedience to the dis-tates of his own conscientious judgment in the distates of his own conscientious judgment in the dis-charge of his duty. I take issue with my learned friend from Newburyport upon that statement of

friet.

First, Mr. Speaker, it is not correct to charge that the Judge of Probate for the County of Sofiolk has been removed for the performance of any act coming within the range of his judicial duties. If it were true, sir, it would not be the first. I remember that while the learned gentleman from Newburyport, from that lofty sent which he illustrated both by his learning and his intellect, as well as by that stirring and powerful eloquence which always that stirring and powerful eloquence which always stimulates and delights us when exhibited upon the stimulates and delights us when exhibited upon the floor—was serving the government of the country in his capacity of Attorney General of the United States—more remote than this from the scene of that action—a judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Maine was smitten down by the fat of the Hunker Whigdom and National bemorary of the State of Maine—combined and co-operating together—for no other cause (either real or present together—for no other cause (either real or present that of pressing judgment contager that of pressing judgment contager that of together—for no other cause (either real or pretended) than that of passing judgment contrary to the opinion of a legislative majority. I refer to the removal from office of Judge Woodbury Davis, of Portland, in the State of Maine. That is one actwithin the recollection of the moment—of the moval of a judge for the discharge of his duty; an our eloquent and able friend from Newburypo although he found ample time, in the exercise that diligence in which hardly a man on earth co in competition with him, to denounce Democraticand Freewoll coalitions in Massachusetts, made fathe purpose of protecting the liberties of the people -and to 'crush out,' by a pronunciamento issue from the office of the Attorney General, in Wast ington, the coalition of Freesoilism and D ington, the coalition of Freesomsm and Democracy, he found no time, no fit occasion, to issue any slict against that combination of Whigs and National Democrats who placed their hoofs upon the neck of Woodbury Davis, justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, whose only offence it was, that he decided in favor of one sherriff of the county of Cumbinatory of the county of Cumbinatory of the county of Cumbinatory of Santhary Presson equipments. berland, instead of another person claiming to b berland, instead of another person cianning to be sheriff of the same county. By means of that re-moval, they interjected into the office of sheriff of that county a man whose politics were agreeable to the Federal Administration, and ejaculated out of office a man whose politics were equally disagreed ble to the Federal Administration of which the dis ble to the Federal Administration of which the distinguished gentleman from Newburyport was a
member. That act was not denounced then; it has
not been denounced to this day, unless the eloquest
speech just made by the gentleman from Newburyport is to be considered as an act of late repentant
of the omission. (Laughter.)

I was glad to hear him procl. im his allegiance
and duty as a citizen of Massachusetts. I doubt not
he will always perform his duties—unless he forget
them, as he did in the case of Judge Davis.

I was rejoiced to have the Governor of Massachusetts put every body in mind that he is to-day ca-

setts put every body in mind that he is to-day P. Banks holds on-as I pray to God he may do P. Banks holds on—as I pray to God he may do—for some time after the year 1858 shall have gone to the asks of the past, so long as he remembers and determines to execute his power, I care but little what acts you place upon the statute-books of Masschusetts, or what acts you crase from them, which wen drawn and passed for quite a different age than the present, and for quite a different administration than the one under which we have now the larginger of the contract of the contract of the present of the presen ness to live. (Applause.) Why, sir, we have grown more than the lifetime of a generation of nen since the hegira of Governor Gardner. (Lan

Freedom, liberty, a just appreciation of the honor Freedom, therty, a just appreciation of the host of the Commonwealth and the rights of the people have taken a leap, as it were, out of the 'Slough of Despond' on to the 'Mountain of Delivenace. When the Sheriff of Massachusetts holds in his had the writ of personal replevin, or of habeas corpa, issued out of the Supreme Judicial Court of Masschusetts, to take into his possession (in order that the question of his freedom or slavery may be tried the question of his freedom or slavery may be the who, on the soil of Massach actual possession of his freedom up to the times his seizure—prima facie, presumptively free—by a the traditions, all the maxims of the law, in en country where civilized man dwells under the at and protection of law-and when the Sheriff of county calls upon the posse comitatus to assist in the service of that writ, and when the Governor order out the troops to protect that officer in the performance of his duty, I expect the pleasure of marching shoulder to shoulder with my learned friend from Newburyport. (Laughter and

Newburyport. (Laughter and applause.)
[The Speaker here stated that the usual hour adjournment had arrived, and suggested that MA Andrew should finish his remarks in the afternoon There was a very general call from all parts of house of 'Go on,' 'go on,' but Mr. Andrew said Mr. Speaker, I had about finished; and with

permission of the House, will close these broken marks with a single word. I echo the declaration of the gentleman from Newburyport, that the loss is done! Yes, sir! It was well done—and i done quickly! (Loud laughter and applause.)

FORM OF EJECTMENT. Friday morning, at half-past eleven o'clock, the

following document was issued from the office of the

Secretary of State, and placed in the hands of Sheri

Clark, who immediately served it upon Mr. Loring COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETIS To all persons to whom these presents may come Whereas, we did heretofore assign and constitute

twereas, we did heretolore assign and county of Suffolk, Judge of Probate for our county of Suffolk, Judge of Probate for our county of Suffolk cording to the tenor of the commission granted in him for that purpose; And whereas, the two House of the Legislature did, on the 18th day of March circumstant and the sufformation of the Legislature of the Legislature in the file lowing terms. The two branches of the Legislature, in General

The two branches of the Legislature, in General Court assembled, respectfully request that your Evellency would be pleased, with the consent of the Council, to remove Edward Greeley Loring from its office of Judge of Probate for the county of Suffoit:

Therefore know ye, that in pursuance of the sid Address of the two Houses of the Legislature, andly and with the advice and consent of the Council, step the county of Suffoit is the county of Suffoit in the said discharge him, the said Edward Greeley Luffer from the said office and trust of Judge of Probate is the County of Suffoit.

from the said office and trust of Judge of Probathe County of Suffolk.

And we command the Sheriff of the said County
Suffolk that without delay he make known to the sai
Edward Greeley Loring our pleasure, as hereinlein
expressed, and that he make due return of this wit
into the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealt
Witness His Excellency Nathaniel P. Banks, of
Governor, and our seal hereunto affixed, at Books
the nineteenth day of March, in the year one this
cand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and in the ciphyd eight hundred and fifty-eight, and in the eight and year of the independence of the United State

of America.

By His Excellency the Governor, with the constitution of the Council.

OLIVER WARNER, Secretary of the Commonweak

The Return of Sheriff Clark. Suffork, ss., Boston, March 19, 1858. In obecome to the command in the within precept, I the day, at 12 o'clock and forty minutes, P. M., mask known to Edward G. Loring, Esq., this precept permitting him to read the within original, and by delivering to him, at the same time, an attested copy of the same.

of the same.

I have also delivered an attested copy of the with in precept to William C. Brown, Esq., the Report of Probate for the said County of Suffolk.

John M. Clark, Sherik

JUSTICE . The deed the enemies

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and scurrilor by changing artful appeal hatred-by -by coaxing the Republic it would not cowardice, an and too patri measure-En moved from County! The deed

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like scorpions caged and ch forever- He and THE PEO Elsewhere we the Post, (ed the slave oli should refuse trio of malis principle is ma kerish spirit,) been thrown dicated, the v less Judge m put the Comn In a few days. sions of the 8 of the satanic to this remove for that depart fuge of Oppre the warmest c universally.

the ranks of t that the rod o of the Cape (been only a Pi attending his portance in eve elation to the the land between supremacy.
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NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

THE CONTUMACIOUS JUDGE REMOVED ...

JUSTICE AND RIGHT TRIUMPHANT.

the enemies of freedom to shield the contumacious

Judge from popular condemnation, by insolent ridicule

and scurrilous misrepresentation of the abolitionists—

by changing the issue and perverting the record-by

artful appeals to vulgar prejudice and complexional

hatred-by unserupulous lying and satanic malignity by coaxing, wheedling, bullying, anathematizing

the Republican party in this State, now declaring that it would not dare to do the deed, through skulking towardice, and anon complimenting it as too upright and too patriotic to give any countenance to such a

measure-Enward Greeker Louing has been re-

moved from the office of Judge of Probate for Suffolk

The deed is done.' Twice did the people demand

its performance, through their Senators and Repre-

sentatives in General Court assembled, and through

multitudinous petitions; twice did the General Court

affirmatively respond, by an overwhelming majority;

and twice did a double-dealing Governor dare to in-

terpose his veto, and thwart the popular will. Again the question was submitted to the people; and, in-

dignant at the treacherous and usurping course pur-

sued by Gov. Gardner, they hurled him out of the

gubernatorial chair, and placed Nathaniel P. Banks

therein-confiding in his integrity, and electing for

the third time a Legislature in accordance with their

wishes. The result is as we have stated. In the

House of Representatives, the vote for removal stood

127 to 101; in the Senate, 24 to 14; in the Council.

unflinchingly, and the people will stand by him to

is of all the pro-slavery serpents and wild beasts, both

in and out of the Commonwealth! What spitting

of venom, what shaking of rattles, what howlings of

fury! They may rage, and foam, and menace, and

attempt to strike with their poisonous fangs; they

may 'gnaw their tongues for pain,' and twist in agony

like scorpions surrounded by fire; but they are safely

caged and chained-the days of their power are gone

forever- He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh, and THE PROPLE SHALL HAVE THEM IN DERISION.

Elsewhere we have copied some of the comments of

the Post, (edited by a purchased, mercenary tool of

the slave oligarchy, whose hand every decent man

should refuse to touch,) the Courier, (conducted by a

trio of malignant scribblers, whose contempt for

principle is matched only by their measureless conceit,) nd the Journal, (true to its calculating, sordid, hun-

kerish spirit,)-showing into what spasms they have

been thrown on seeing the laws of Massachusetts vindicated, the voice of the people obeyed, and a law-

less Judge made to know that it is not for him to

put the Commonwealth under his feet with impunity.

In a few days, we shall doubtless obtain the expres-

sions of the Southern journals, together with those

of the satanic democratic presses generally, in regard

to this removal: and these will furnish a rich supply

for that department of villany in our paper, the 'Re-

'The deed is done.' The knowledge of it elicits

the warmest congratulations of the friends of freedom

State, serve to exalt its character, carry dismay into

the ranks of the enemy, and indicate to the South

that the rod of her power is broken. The 'Amen'

of the Cape Cod Representative will be echoed by

millions of voices at the North; for, though it has

been only a Probate Judge on trial, the circumstances

attending his case have given it an interest and im-

portance in every State in the Union, because of its

the land between Liberty and Slavery for complete

elation to the tremendous struggle now going on in

Of the message of Gov. Banks, the Post says- 'It

duction of a tyro, who had no ideas to announce,'

is muddy, equivocal, evasive in thought, confused,

illogical, unartist-like in expression: it reads like the

&c. There is one part of it, at least, which even the

Post must admit is in good plain English. It is as

follows :- 'Upon address of both houses of the Legis-

lature, constitutionally presented, and with consent of

the Council, I have removed Edward Greeley Loring

from the office of Judge of Probate for the County of

Suffolk.' Had all the other portions of the message

been expressed in an unknown tongue, it would have

been of no consequence. We admit that, as a whole,

it is lacking in directness of purpose and clearness of

expression, like every thing that emanates from that

quarter, either through a cautious and diplomatic

policy, or because Gov. Banks is deficient in literary

skill and taste. It is much to be regretted that he

recommends, in such a connection and at such a time,

any modification of the Personal Liberty Bill: for it

weakens the force of his official act, and has an ap-

pearance of wishing to conciliate a spirit that deserves

no quarter. This recommendation, on his part, is

wholly gratuitous; and as it proposes, virtually, to

facilitate the capturing of slaves in Massachusetts, by

catching complicity, we trust it will not be favorably

regarded by the present Legislature. At the heel of

the session, there is no time to act upon a subject of

On Tuesday last, an immense handbill was posted

throughout the city, headed with an American eagle,

opposite whose open beak was represented a carica-

tured negro in grotesque attitude, purporting to be

the Portrait of the Distinguished Counsel, whose

glowing eloquence moved the Gin-eral Court to as-

sert the Diguity of the People.' It was distressingly

'patriotic,' and in the true high-falutin', spread-ea-

JUDGE LORING HAS BEEN REMOVED

THE DEED IS DONE!

Men of Boston! Citizens of Massachusetts! Lov-

is of our Glorious Union! . The deed is done

The first great blow of fanaticism has been struck!
An upright and just Judge of our Commonwealth has fallen. The enemies of the Union are triumphant.

cason sits unmasked in our Legislative Halls. Nul-

lification is rampant in Massachusetts. Abolitionism controls our General Court, and 'the Union sliding' Governor obeys its edicts. Men of Massachusetts' the honor of our ancient and beloved Commonwealth

exalted position in the family of States has been exalted; her high reputation has been vitally at-

or exalted position in polation has been vitally begraded; her high reputation has been violated; the acked; the Bill of Rights' has been violated; the

Men of Mussachusetts! White Men of Mussachu-

Anglo-Saxon, and submit to that of the Afri-

of the black man to oppress you and Are you ready to yield the influence

setts! Will you submit to be trampled on by the en-emies of your race? Will you longer permit the fa-natical logger of the black you to get the black

can? Has not the time arrived for you to assert you

supremacy?
Citizens of Boston and Massachusetts! Are you no

o longer citizens of the United States? Are you no

been stained; her fair fame has been tarnished;

, border-ruffian style-as follows:-

such vast importance.

removing the prohibitions now laid to prevent slave

niversally. It will increase the moral power of the

fuge of Oppression."

The deed is done.' In spite of all the devices of

BOSTON, MARCH 26, 1858.

y, sir, that this is ment of this confed-pendence of the ju-ch any judicial off-ace by the hand of edience to the dicadgment in the dis-ne with my learned that statement of

correct to charge e County of Suffolk or County of Suffolk or Manace of any act indicial duties. If the the first. I reentleman from Newhich he illustrated ellect, as well as by ence which always exhibited upon the exhibited upon this ent of the country in eral of the United om the scene of that e Judicial Court of n down by the flat National Democracy National Democracy
ed and co-operating
ther real or pretend,
nent contrary to the
The Trefer to the reVoodbury Davis, of
That is one act—
Incompare—of the remoment-of the rege of his duty; and from Newburyport, , in the exercise of a man on earth comes enounce Democratic

berties of the people, onunciamento issued or General, in Wash-lism and Democracy, on, to issue any edict Whigs and National poofs upon the neck of the Supreme Judicial Tence it was, that he of the county of Cum rson claiming to be By means of that re-be office of sheriff of tics were agreeable to and ejaculated out of the equally disagreea-tion of which the dis-Newburyport was a , unless the eloquent eman from Newbury-act of late repentance

ocl. im his allegiance chusetts. I doubt not ties—unless he forgets ne Commander of all lth; and if Nathaniel

shall have gone to the he remembers and de-, I care but little what te-books of Massachu-rom them, which were different age than the have now the happi-Why, sir, we have ne of a generation of ernor Gardner. (Loud

e rights of the people, out of the 'Slough of tain of Deliverance.' setts holds in his hand or of habeas corpus, dicial Court of Massasession (in order that slavery may be tried) Massachusetts, was in om up to the time of umptively free—by all sof the law, in every dwells under the ægs when the Sheriff of the n the Governor orde officer in the performlearned friend from y learned friend from i applause.) not the usual hour for

d suggested that larks in the afterno from all parts of the ut Mr. Andrew said]-finished; and with the close these broken re I echo the declaration aryport, that the deed

CTMENT. ast eleven o'clock, the d from the office of the in the hands of Sheriff d it upon Mr. Loring :-MASSACHUSETTS.

presents may come, GREETING

pursuance of the said the Legislature, and by ent of the Council, we

iff of the said County or make known to the said deasure, as hereinbefore the return of this writ of the Commonwealth, fathaniel P. Banks, our unto affixed, at Boston, in the year one thou-

in the year one thou-eight, and in the eighty-nce of the United States ernor, with the consent

RR WARNER, the Commonwealth. beriff Clark.

h 19, 1858. In obedi-within precept, I this minutes, P. M., made by the control of the control within original, and by time, an attested copy

such sentiments govern you? If not—if the love of your country is still warm in your hearts—if the fires of patriotism still burn in your breasts—then arise OLD CRADLE OF LIBERTY.

The Liberator.

sal. As to a meeting in Fancuil Hall, to sustain cussed and adopted:-

returned, except by jury trial; and, secondly, that no slave Commissioner shall hold any office in the gift of the Commonwealth. The next thing to be done, and to its accomplishment the united efforts of all true friends of freedom must be directed with irresistible energy and determination,—is, to decree that no human being shall be put on trial in this State, before any tribunal, to determine whether he is the property of another; that it shall be a criminal act to institute any such suit; and that every fugitive property of another; that it shall be a criminal act to institute any such suit; and that every fugitive slave shall instantly be transformed into a freeman as soon as he touches the soil of Massachusetts. No Slave Commissioner must be allowed to exist among us; there must be no more slave hunts in all our borders; there must be no more fleeing to Canada to find a refuge from the pursuer; the claim of property in a refuge from the pursuer; the claim of property in the cases must be resented with indignation, it is all cases must be resented with indignation, sensibilities of the people. 6 to 2. Gov. Banks has done his duty, promptly and man, in all cases, must be resented with indignation, rejected with abhorrence, and regarded as blasphemy.

"Article 1. All Men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and inherent rights, among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties, acquiring, possessing and protecting property; and, in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness."

To support and enforce this declaration of rights, the Executive, Judicial and Legislative bodies of this Commonwealth are obliged to take a solemn oath. How much better is it than perjury to consent to the hunting of slaves on our soil, under these circumstances? It is time to know, by a direct appeal to every man and woman in Massachusetts, who is for granting this license to hunt the flying bondman any longer. It must be made the test of character. granting this neems to hunt the hymn bondman any longer. It must be made the test of character. Whoever, on any pretence, is for continuing it, let the brand of KIDNAPPER be affixed to him. Under the Mosaic dispensation it was commanded—'Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee. He shall dwell dispensable part.

Trade and the so-called revival of religion. This co-incidence will, at least, make the religious revivalists of our country all the more inexcusable if they forbear any longer to 'remember those in bonds as bound with them,' and, bearing in mind the second great command of Christ, if they do not set about to exterminate from our country that system of oppression, of which the slave trade is an indispensable part. with thee, even among you, in that place which he shall choose, in one of thy gates, where it liketh him reading a letter from the pen of William Lloyd best: thou shalt not oppress him.' Again, in the Garrison, who was detained from the Convention by language of the Jewish prophet-'Take counsel, ex- the state of his health :ecute judgment; make thy shadow as the night in the midst of the noon-day; hide the outcasts; bewray not him that wandereth; let mine outcasts dwell wray not him that wandereth; let mine outcasts dwell with thee; be thou a covert to them from the face of the spoiler.' Shall less than this be said or done in this Commonwealth, under the Christian dispensathis Commonwealth, under the Christian dispensa-tion? This, then, is the work to be accomplished—

officient speakers, my absonce will be of very little to make the soil of Massachusetts as free as that of Canada or Great Britain to every fugitive slave, Constitution or no Constitution, Union or no Union.

The satanic Courier holds the people of Massachuhibits a fiendish exultation thereat :-

and much flame, but no enduring heat.' (! !)

Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, in the Hall of imagination? You are Americans, forsooth! Over the House of Representatives, Jan. 29th, 1858, by Your heads proudly floats the star-spangled banner! Your country spreads from the Lakes to the Gulf, Aspect of Slavery in America, and the Immediate and from the Atlantic to the Pacific! Yet who, among your swarming millions, can exercise freedom among your swarming millions, can exercise freedom the North — two important matters for the serious consideration of all serious-minded men-and of speech or of the press in all the South, in reprobamakes a neat pamphlet of 44 octavo pages. The numerous friends and admirers of Mr. Parker, as well pelled to accept the alternative of banishment or death? In this particular, and to this extent, wherein do you haust this edition by purchase and distribution.

main in a slaveholding Union, and to give its allegiance to a pro-slavery Constitution, it can neither name of the living God, the instant emancipation of efficiently nor consistently attack slavery at the South. all who are pining in bondage? Let it begin its work in this Commonwealth by avow- O, people of New York! wide are the bot the Union slide.

SPEECH OF JOHN A. ANDREW, ESQ. tive? Is it because it is so written in the bond? them, delivered in the Massachusetts House of Repthem, is such a compact but "a covenant with resentatives, March 5th, upon the Memorial of the death"? What is it, if it be not "an agreement all sorts of interpretations have been placed upon it; temple-worship, your sabbatical observance, your re but we fear that the worst construction of it will in ligious rites and offerings, your missionary

no longer citizens of the United States? Are you no longer proud of the flag which is floating in every port in the world, and proclaiming to the nations of the earth the power and glory of the Republic? Has the love of the country which your fathers gave you grown cold? Has your particitism vanished? Is your nationality gone? Are you ready to allow your beloved Commonwealth to be placed in hostility to the Union? Are you ready to endorse the motto and the watchwords of the Abolitionists, that 'the Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death and an agreement with hell!' Shall men who utter such sentiments govern you? If not—if the love of the end prevail. was not printed by the House.

We are requested to state, that the transpareney representing Crispus Attucks in State street, which retribution?
was suspended from the gallery in Faneuil Hall, on To what the occasion of the 5th of March Festival, was the by your hands are made red with innocent blood? design and gift of Henry Garnet Scott; and also, that the centre sign in front of the platform, 'Commemorative Festival, '&c., was planned and lettered resent three fifths of four millions of slaves in Comby Ira Nell Gray,—two colored lads, who wished thus to testify their interest in the celebration.

The author of this yulgar and supremely ludicrous 9th inst., and we regret that, such is the crowded placard is not known; but as it fully expresses the state of our columns, we are unable to publish it. spirit and feelings of the 'Hon.' Caleb Cushing, the It appears to have been a most successful and highly editors of the Post and Courier, and others of that stripe, its paternity may be safely traced in that discuse, presided,—Lydia Mott and Aaron M. Powell rection. Its bombastic language excited infinite merri-ment among the throngs attracted to give it a peru-of the extended series of resolutions which were dis-

sal. As to a meeting in Faneuil Hall, to sustain Judge Loring in his lawless conduct as against the people of Massachusetts, we should like to see the men come forward, who are so lost to all decency and self-respect, so demoralized and demented, so profligate and desperate, as to dare to place their names on the record of history as his advocates and defenders. He may well exclaim, 'Save me from my friends!'

THE NEXT THING TO BE DONE.

The people of Massachusetts, through a growing abhorrence of slavery, have decreed—first, as against the Fugitive Slave Law, that no person arrested in this State as a fugitive slave shall be condemned or returned, except by jury trial; and, secondly, that no secondly, that no secondly, that no secondly and secondly that no sec

man, in all cases, must be resented with indignation, rejected with abhorrence, and regarded as blasphemy. And this is only saying, that Massachusetts must be true to the first article of her Bill of Rights, and see that it is thoroughly executed. It reads thus:

'Article 1. All men are born free and equal, and inherent are cartain pateral, essential, and inherent in all cases, must be resented with indignation, rejected with abhorrence, and regarded as blasphemy. Resolved, That while no persons could desire, more than we do, to see a general revival of true religion in our country, (for without that, the great object for which we have been toiling for many years can never be attained,) we distrust the present vaunted movement denominated a great revival. It seems to have been started, and hitherto directed, mainly by those ministers who have never been the fellow-laborers of

efficient speakers, my absence will be of very little

If I were present with you, I might feel disposed to say, among other utterances-

O, citizens of the Empire State! what power of The satanic Courier holds the people of Massachusetts in the following disgraceful estimation, and exmon you to action, in the most perilous crisis the namon you to action, in the most perilous crisis the nahibits a fiendish exuitation thereat:—

'If at this moment a convention of the people of Massachusetts were called, and the question were distinctly put to them: Will you stay in this Union, with the Fugitive Slave Law just as it is, construed and administered as it is, or will you go out of it, and set us for yourselves, nine-tenths of them would vote the contract of the contrac tion has known since the days of your revolutionary tus for yourselves, nine-tenths of them would vote remain as they are.

The anti-slavery sentiment of Massachusetts is no shall be as chaff before the whirlwind? Is this a The excellence of The Standard as a journal, whethdiffer from the subjugated masses in Russia, Austria, We are glad to see Mr. Parker urging upon the Italy, Naples, France? But what right have you to Republican party the occupancy of higher and broader ground. He says- The whole policy of the Re- reap? Have you not wickedly assisted to bind the publican party must be changed. We must attack sla- galling fetters of slavery upon the limbs of four milvery-slavery in the Territories, slavery in the District, lions of your countrymen, by religious and political and above all, slavery in the slave States. Would you complicity with their removeless oppressors? by conremove the shadow of a tree? Then down with the tree itself! There is no other way.' This is sound rangements? by complexional proscription and delibadvice and a good illustration. But it is as necessary erate agreement? by ridiculing the doctrine of infor the Republican party to change its principles as it alienable human rights, as applied to those whose is to alter its policy. So long as it is willing to re-

ing its determination to make the soil of Massachu- of your State, embracing a whole empire! Why is setts free to every fugitive slave who may come hith- it that you allow the poor trembling fugitive slave, er, giving him safety and protection as against every who flies to your soil for refuge, to be hunted with claimant and every pursuer; and if this can be done impunity like a wild beast, and captured and returned only by secession, then, in the name of Heaven, 'let to stripes and torture? Why do your knees smite together, and your hands become palsied, in the presence of the slave-hunter or his loathsome representa-We commend to the careful perusal of our readers it because this is a part of the price which your fathe very able and eloquent speech of John A. An- there paid to secure the existing Union between the DREW, Esq., which we have the pleasure to lay before North and South? Is this your justification? What, Colored Citizens of Boston, asking for the vindication with hell "? Are you so blind as not to perceive, so of their rights, and remonstrating against the Decis- infatuated as not to understand, that "when judgment ion of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Dred Scott is laid to the line, and righteousness to the plummet case. It is a most careful and critical analysis of that the hail shall sweep away your refuge of lies, and the Decision, reducing it to the minimum of judicial vil- waters overflow the hiding-place; and your covenant any, and arriving at the conclusion, that the Supreme with death shall be annulled; and your agreemen Court has not yet officially declared that free colored with hell shall not stand; and that when the overpersons are not citizens of the United States. So in- flowing scourge shall pass through, then ye shall be volved and equivocal is the Decision aforesaid, that trodden down by it"? Of what avail will be your abroad, your proselyting spirit at home? While you It is unpardonable that the earnest and solemn Me- are preying upon the outcast and the oppressed, is norial, which Mr. Andrew so ably advocated in part, your praying to God any thing better than a solemn mockery? Do you not know that you cannot strike hands with thieves, nor consent with adulterers without participating in the guilt, the shame, and the

To what else are you giving your consent, when Do you not concede to the three hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders at the South the right to rep-

an emergency, to shoulder your muskets and buckle pamphlet of 24 pages. Having been rejected by the on your knapsacks, and march to the South for the American Tract Society, to which it was originalpurpose of reducing those heroic insurgents again to chattel servitude? In that case, you would obey! Your plea would be, "It is so written in the bond! Tract and Book Society, at Cincinnati. The Union, it must and shall be preserved!"

The Union, it must and shall not a righteous God bring you into judgment?

By all that is precious in the blood of Christ—by all that is sacred in "the glorious gospel of the blessed God"—by all the holy commands and binding precepts of a pure religion—by every consideration of justice, honor, humanity, self-respect, and self-preservation—by reverence for the higher law of God, and unfaltering faith in a stern adherence to principle, as the highest expediency and the wisest policy—cease to give any countenance or aid to the traffickers in slaves and the souls of men, make the Empire State free to every bondman who shall plant his weary feet upon its soil, dissolve the hateful ties which connect you with the South, and on your banner inscribe the glorious motto, " No Union with Slavehold-

Yours, for universal freedom. WM. LLOYD GARRISON. Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY.

RETIREMENT OF MR. GAY.

We have already mentioned the retirement of our esteemed friend and tried coadjutor, SYDNEY HOWARD

iderations, to withdraw from the post he ha occupied so long and so well, and of our sincerest good wishes for his happiness and prosperity in the future pursuits of his life.'

APPEAL OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society take the opportunity of the editorial change in the conduct of *The Standard*, now announced, to address their earnest appeal to each and every of their associate members of the Society, and to all

the friends of an uncompromising anti-slavery journal.

Hitherto, The Standard has not had a self-supporting subscription basis. It has, doubtless, deserved it too well to obtain it in the past. But the change for the better, which our anti-slavery action has effected upon the public mind, warrants our expecting and calling for such a basis in future. To accomplis this, we ask the steady, unanimous co-operation of

deep-seated principle, but only a fiful and feverish time for the indulgence of party strife, or sectarian er in regard to its literary taste, its editorial ability, or emotion. It is a fire of thorns, with much crackle rivalry, or foolish prejudice, or venal selfishness? Is the atline to mock at justice, to hinder the proclamation of truth, to decry virtue, to bow submissively to any other American journal; while in respect to its acc., will be sent on application. Carriage of all packit a time to mock at justice, to hinder the proclama- ingly offered for comparison in these particulars with high-handed usurpation, to inaugurate the reign of anti-slavery fidelity, fearlessness and discernment, it Bela Marsh, 14 Bromfield street, has just published terror? What and where are your own liberties? is enough to say that it is the organ of the American the instructive and able speech delivered before the Are they more real than the spectres of a distempered Anti-Slavery Society, the only associated body in the land which takes the high and impregnable ground of the utter Sinfulness of Slavery, of the Duty of Immediate Emancipation of every slave on our soil, and of the correlative Duty of every man to cease from all gov- How to make light, delicious Bread with simple ernmental, political or ecclesiastical Union with the American slaveholder and slave-trader.

On these grounds, and for the cause's sake, we se licit of every friend of the American slave an imme diate and a persevering attention to the work of securing to The Standard a large and self-supporting subscription list, thus leaving the funds obtained by donation to the Society's treasury to be applied to other

We can confidently assure all friends of our cause that we believe there will be no diminution in the in terest or value of The Standard, in consequence of the changes which have necessarily been made. We shall, indeed, lose the services of a thoroughly able, Has an office in SUFFOLK PLACE, (two doors from faithful and judicious editor, by the retirement of Mr. Gay; but arrangements have been made for securing editorial labor and oversight, of the most thorough and effective kind, and The Standard will under the continued editorial supervision of our tried coadjutor, OLIVER JOHNSON, undoubtedly maintain, and add to, its acknowledged excellence.

With this fixed purpose, on the part of both Committee and Editors, we call with earnestness upon all our associates and friends to give The Standard a large circulation throughout the New England States, and, as far as possible, through the slaveholding States also. There are no journals in existence-not even the best of the Tribunes, Evening Posts, and Independ.

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In the intersection of Washington Street with Cornthebest of the Independent Posts of the Tribunes, Evening Posts of the Independent Posts of the Tribunes, Evening Posts of the Tribunes, ing work which The Standard will do. There is no ing work which The Standard will do. There is no pournal which supersedes or renders The Standard unnecessary. No tampering with this great Sin, no Debt and Crace, or the Doctrine of a Future Life journal which supersedes or renders The Standard undaubing with untempered mortar, no filming-over the ulcerous spot, no consent to a temporizing policy or to half-way measures, shall ever disgrace it.

FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAN SLAVE! FRIENDS OF Revival Gems, by Dr. Banvard-25 cents. HUMANITY! FRIENDS OF YOUR COUNTRY, in deed and in truth! Will you not at once, and from every quarter, the nearest and the most remote from or centre of publication, respond to this call? Send to Atlantic Monthly our office, 138 Nassau street, New York, the name of every new subscriber whom you can obtain. Send thither intelligence of the cause in your neighbor hoods. Send your words of cheer and counsel. And by your united strength, give to our STANDARD more conspicuous position in the land, and a new WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON

FRANCIS JACKSON, EDMUND QUINCY, MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, WENDELL PHILLIPS, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN. CHARLES F. HOVEY, SAMUEL MAY, JR., WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH, CHARLES K. WHIPPLE

the glorious Hall of your fathers, and proclaim, in tones of thunder, that you will be free! that fanaticism shall no longer reign—that white men are surpreme—that Massachusetts shall be regenerated.—Governor Banks once said, 'Let the Union slide!'
What say you, citizens of Massachusetts?

The Anti-Slavery Standard, of last week, contains a very full report of the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery What say you, citizens of Massachusetts?

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The Anti-Slavery Standard, of last week, contains a very full report of the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Standard of Scotland, was held in Albany on the Sth and South, goaded to desperation, and inspired by the irrepressible spirit of freedom, should rise in arms, as Rhode Island, and others is row for all at the cowided.

The Anti-Slavery Standard, of last week, contains a very full report of the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Standard, of last week, contains a very full report of the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Standard, of Scotland, and awarded by Dr. Wayland and Bishop Clark of Standard and of those captive millions? Was there ever a worse conspiracy against justice and the rights of man than this?

But this is not all. What if the slaves at the South, goaded to desperation, and inspired by the irrepressible spirit of freedom, should rise in arms, as did your revolutionary sires, and seek to win their liberty through blood? What if you should be summoned, by the President of the United States, in such an emergency to shoulder your markets and buckles.

The vote stood-Yeas 33: Navs 25. Nearly all the members of the House were in the Senate dur-

ing the closing proceedings, and the Chamber was in every part most densely crowded. Slight applause, mingled with hisses, in the galleries, followed the snnouncement of the vote. There is some hope that the House will check-mate the Senate, but we are prepared for the worst. Senator Douglas, though extremely unwell, made a

powerful speech to a packed house.

resteemed friend and tried coadjutor, Synney Howard Gay, Esq. from his post as senior editor of the National Anti-Slavery Standard. The following is his brief and modest Valedictory.

VALEDICTORY.

The editorial connection of the undersigned with this paper ceases with the present number.

He yields to a natural, and, he hopes, not a weak impulse, in coupling this formal announcement with a single, but regretful word of farewell to all the readers of The Standard, but especially to those who have sustained to him the relation of reader to editor for nearly fourteen years—a period covering more than half the time of the existence of the Anti-Slavery cause. As he was an Abolitionist, however, before he was an editor, the earlier and closer relationship, he is sure, will not be sundered because the latter one is broken. The privileged companionship and friendship of so many years will be, he trusts, uninfluenced by a change which merely personal and private considerations render necessary.

S. H. GAY.

It is due alike to Mr. Gay, to the Executive Committee, and the readers of The Standard, that the following is his brief and modest Valedictory.

TEACHER RESIONED. We are sorry to hear that Miss Charlotte L. Forten has been compelled by ill health to resign her position as assistant in the Epes Grammar School in this city, which she has occupied with great credit to herself and usefulness to the school for a year or two past. Miss Forten is a young lady of color, identified with that hated race whose maltreatment by our own people is a living reproach to us as a professedly Christian nation. She is a native of Philadelphia, but was educated in the public school, for girls with decided eclat, and subsequently entered the State Normal School, and under the transfer of the transfer of the teachers, and of her fellow pupils. She was subsequently appointed by the school committee to be an assistant in the Epes Grammar School. She was warmly recommended by her former teachers. She was graciously received by the parents of TEACHER RESIGNED. We are sorry to hear that It is due alike to Mr. Gay, to the Executive Committee, and the readers of The Standard, that the following resolutions, adopted by the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, should appear in this place:

'Resolved, That the resignation of Mr. Gay be accepted, to take effect at the time named by him.

'Resolved, That in dissolving our official connection with Mr. Gay, we would express the deep sense we entertain of the value of his services as Senior Editor of The Standard for nearly fourteen years, of the fidelity, discretion and talent he has manifested in that difficult position, and of the zeal with which has devoted himself to the promotion of the Anti-Slavery cause, and we would cordially assure him of our regret that he feels it to be his duty, from private considerations, to withdraw from the post he has seconcide below, and so well and most useful character, disturbed, we believe, by no unpleasant circumstance. Her services have given entire satisfaction to the Principal of the school committee, and have received their free approbation. We are happy to record this instance of the school committee as to give credit to the community and to the school committee that sanctioned this experiment. It is honorable to our city, and to the school committee which appointed her. Miss Forten is hereafter to reside in Philadelphia.—Salem Register.

ETY.—A quarterly meeting of the Old Colony A. S. Society will be held on FAST DAY, Thursday, April 15th, at Plymouth, in Davis's Hall, which all the members and all persons interested in the great struggle between Freedom and Slavery are notified and inyited to attend. An interesting and effective meeting is anticipated. Slavery, and pro-slavery Democracy, are yet in the field, but reeling under many mortal blows. Let none think of putting off the antislavery armor, but gird himself for fresh conflict and for certain winter.

will armore on great minisch for hesis commet and or certain victory.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, and other speakers to be hereafter announced, are expected to be present. BOURNE SPOONER, President. SAMUEL DYER, Sec'y.

WORCESTER NORTH .- The annual meeting of the Worcester County North Anti-Slavery Society will be held at LEOMINSTER, in the Town Hall, on Thursday, (Fast Day,) April 15th. A general attendance of the members is requested, and all persons are invited to attend, and help in keeping the rue and acceptable Fast.

Particulars of speakers, &c., in future papers.

NOTICE.-H. W. CARTER, Esq., will lecture at the Joy Street Baptist Church next Sunday evening, March 28, on the application of Lord Bacon's sentiment, that 'Knowledge is Power.' To commence at 7 o'clock. Everybody is invited.

TREES AND PLANTS. A Catalogue of the Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. Mch26 7w

BREAD WITHOUT POWDERS OR YEAST.

FLOUR AND WATER ONLY.

THIS Bread is prepared for the oven in a few min-utes, (with fine or coarse flour,) and may be eaten warm without injury. A little Hand-Book containing the above and 30 other receipts for Health-ful Cooking, &c., sent post free for 11 cents in stamps, by WM. HUNT, (Boston Water Cure,) 18 and 20 La Grange Place, Boston.

DANIEL MANN, M. D.,

SURGEON DENTIST, And Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth, (Formerly Mann & Melbourne, Summer St.)

Washington street,) and invites old friends and new ones to visit him. Invalids and others who dislike to visit a Dentist's Office will be waited upon at their

Suffolk Place opens at 300 Warhington street a little above Bedford street. Mch 19

REMOVAL.

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY HAVE REMOVED TO No. 20 WASHINGTON STREET,

At the intersection of Washington street with Corn

-\$1.25.

The Farriers' and Mechanics' Practical Arch and Guide to Rural Economy—\$1.50. Remarkable Women of Different Nations Ar.es-\$1.

FOR APRIL

IS NOW READY For sale by all Booksellers.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers, Boston. Speech by Theodore Parker.

THE PRESENT ASPECT OF SLAVERY IN AMERICA, and the Immediate Duty of the North: A Speech delivered in the Hall of the State House, before the Massachusotts Anti-Slavery Convention, on Friday night, January 29, 1858. By Theodorae Parker. Price, 17 cents. Just published, and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 14 Bromfield street.

Also, for sale as above, all of Mr. Parker's works, either in pamphlet form, or bound in cloth.

IT IS NOT A DYE! MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER

WORLD'S Hair Dressing.

THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HAVE A EUROPEAN REPUTATION!!

THE Restorer, used with the Zylobalsamum of Dressing, cures diseases of the hair or scalp, and RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL

The Zylobalsamum or Dressing alone is the best hair dressing extant for young or old.

We take pleasure in presenting the following undeniable proofs that these are the best preparations either in Europe or America. They contain no deleterious ingredients—do not soil or stain anything. GREAT BRITAIN.

REV. W. B. THORNELO, Prescot, Lancashire, says- 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer

and Zylobalsamum are perfect marvels. After using them six weeks, my extremely gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years Missionary to Hayti, now of Martinsburgh, N. Y. The climate having seriously affected her hair and scalp says, 'I have derived much benefit from the use of

for my hair, but never anything that so materially and permanently benefitted me, as has Mrs. S. A. Al-J. H. EATON, Pres. Union Univ., Tenn. 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum but very irregularly, but, not-

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zy-

lobalsamum. I have tried various other remedies

withstanding, its influence was distinctly visible. The falling off of hair ceased, and my locks, which were quite gray, restored to their original black.' REV. H. V. DEGAN, Ed. Guide to Holiness,' Boston, Mass. 'That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promotes the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced, we

now have the evidence of our own eyes.' REV. J. A. H. CORNELL, Cor. Sec. B'd Educ'n N. Y. City. 'I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorative and Zylobalsamum for a relative. I am happy to say it prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it, from being gray, to its nat-

ural glossy and beautiful black.' REV. JNO. E. ROBIE, Ed. ' Chr. Adv.,' Buffalo, N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are the best hair preparations I have ever known. They have restored my hair to its original

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, N. Y. 'I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, and also to acknowledge its curing my gray-

REV. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agt. Bap. Penn. Pub. Soc. 'We cheerfully recommend Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.'

REV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. H. 'Please inform Mrs. — where Mrs. S. A. Al-len's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum can be had in Boston. You may say in my name that I know they are what they purport to be.'

REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. 'My hair has greatly thickened. The same is true of another of my family, whose head we thought would become almost bare. Her hair has handsomely thickened, and has a handsome appearance since using Mrs.
Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.'

REV. MOSES THACHER (60 years of age,) Pitcher. N. Y. 'Since using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer and Zylobalsamum, my hair ceases to fall, and is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied

REV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, Ct. 'We think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.'

REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass. 'The effeet of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has been to change the 'crown of glory' belonging to old men, to the original hue of youth. The same is true of others of my acquaint-

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Ed. ' South Baptist,' &c., Charles ton, S. C. 'The white hair is becoming obviated by new and better hair forming, by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsa-

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. Am. Bible Union, N. Y. 'I cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World a Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter I have found superior to anything I ever used.'

REV. WM. PORTEUS, Stamoich, Ct. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have met my most sanguine expectations in causing my hair to grow where it had fallen.' REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y. 'I know of

a great many who have had their hair restored by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum,' REV. JOS. McKER, N.Y. City. 'Recommends them.'

REV. E. EVANS, Delhi, O. 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. They have changed my hair to its natural color, and stopped its falling off.' REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y. 'Mrs. S.

A. Allen's Hair Dressing has no superior. It cleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryness, and always produces the softness, silkiness and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair.' REV. C. M. KLINCK, Lewistown, Pa. 'Mrs. S. A.

Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a

We might quote from others of the numerous letters we have and are constantly receiving, but we deem the above sufficient to convince the most skeptical that we have at least the best preparations in the world for the hair of the young or old. We manufacture no other preparations. Occupying the large building, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, exclusively for office, salesroom and manufactory, we have no time or in-clination to engage in other manufactures.

These are the only preparations exported in any

These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe.

We also would call attention to the fact that we have always avoided all charlatanism. Our preparations are the highest priced, but the cheapest, because it lasta longer, and does more good; the expense, in the end, less than others. We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced. One bottle of Restorer will last nearly a year. \$1.50 per bottle. Balsam, 374 cents per bottle.

GENUINE

has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen' signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bo'tles. Restorer bottles are of dark purple glass, with the words, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair, Restorer, 355 Broome Street, New York, blown on them. The Balsam bottles are of green glass, with Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Balsam, 355 Broome Street, New York, blown on them. Circulars around bottles copyrighted. None other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgery, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence. Some dealers try to sell other preparations on which they make more profit instead of these; insist on these. Sold by nearly every drug and fancy goods dealer. Address all letters for information to

MRS, S. A. ALLENYS World's Hair Restorer Depot, NO. 355 BROOME STREET, M. Y.

Legislature, in General request that your Ex-ith the consent of the receiv Loring from the the county of Suffoli,

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The two following Songs, prepared for the oc casion, were sung at the late Commemorative Festival held in Faneuil Hall, with reference to the Boston Massacre, March 5th, 1770.

THE COLORED AMERICAN HEROES OF 1776.

AIR-Our Flag is there. They fought, their country to redeem From stern Oppression's iron hand, And braved the tyrant's brutal power, To purchase freedom for this land.

They, side by side with WASHINGTON, For equal blessings did contend, And with great WARREN bled and died, Their country's honor to defend.

In conflict with the foe, their blood Has reddened many a tented field; The trophies of the fight they won Are blazoned on our country's shield. Chorus .- They, side by side, &c.

They shrank not in that fearful hour, When sternest patriotism quailed; They smote Oppression's hateful form, And Freedom smiled, and Right prevailed. Chorus .- They, side by side, &c.

Yet now that British rule has ceased, And Independence has been gained, Judicial tyrants* have decreed Such have no rights to be maintained! Chorus .- They, side by side, &c. Their children's children all are doomed !

Their rank is with the brutes assigned! No matter what their woes or wrongs, Protection they may never find ! Chorus .- They, side by side, &c. In vain they show their bleeding wounds,

The government derides their claims, The courts their heaven-born rights deny ! Chorus.-They, side by side, &c. Oh, perfidy beyond compare! Oh, base requital-cruel wrong !

"Our native land!" in vain they cry:

When shall this vile oppression end? Answer- How long, O Lord, how long!' Chorus .- They, side by side, &c. · See decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the

FREEDOM'S BATTLE. BY MISS FRANCES ELLEN WATKINS.

Onward, O ve sons of Freedom, In the great and glorious strife; You've a high and holy mission On the battle-fields of life.

See, Oppression's heel of iron Grinds a brother to the ground, And from bleeding heart and bosom Gapeth many a fearful wound.

On my blighted people's bosom Mountain loads of sorrow lay: Stop not, then, to ask the question Who shall roll the stone away. O, be faithful! O, be valiant!

Trusting not in human might; Know that in the darkest conflict God is on the side of right.

From the New York Independen THE OLD PSALM TUNE. BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

You asked, dear friend, the other day, Why still my charméd ear Rejoiceth in uncultured tone, That old psalm tune to hear.

I've heard full oft in foreign lands The grand orchestral strain, Where music's ancient masters live, Revealed on earth again :

Where breathing, solemn instruments, In swaving clouds of sound, Bore up the yearning, trancéd soul, Like silver wings around ;-

I've heard in old St. Peter's dome, When clouds of incense rise, Most ravishing the choral swell Mount upward to the skies

And well I feel the magic power, When skilled and cultured art Its cunning webs of sweetness weaves Around the captured heart.

But yet, dear friend, though rudely sung, That old psalm tune hath still A pulse of power beyond them all, My inmost soul to thrill.

Those tones that halting sound to you, Are not the tones I hear; But voices of the loved and lost Then meet my longing ear.

I hear my angel mother's voice-Those were the words she sung; 1 hear my brother's ringing tones, As once on earth they rung;

And friends that walk in white above, Come round me like a cloud, And far above those earthly notes Their singing sounds aloud.

There may be discord, as you say; Those voices poorly ring; But there's no discord in the strain Those upper spirits sing.

For they who sing are of the blest, The calm and glorified, Whose hours are one eternal rest On heaven's sweet floating tide.

Their life is music and accord: Their souls and hearts keep time In one sweet concord with the Lord-

One concert vast, sublime. And through the hymns they sang on earth Sometimes a sweetness falls On those they loved and left below,

And softly homeward calls. Bells from our own dear fatherland, Borne trembling o'er the sea-

The narrow sea that they have crossed, The shores where we shall be.

Oh sing, sing on! beloved souls; Sing cares and griefs to rest; Sing, till entranced we arise To join you 'mid the blest !

The following is from 'Andromeda and other Poems,' a new volume by Charles Kingsley, in press, by Ticknor & Fields.

A FAREWELL.

My fairest child, I have no song to give you; No lark could pipe to skies so dull and gray: Yet, ere we part, one lesson I can leave you For every day.

Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever : Do noblest things, not dream them, all day long And so make life, death, and that vast forever, One grand, sweet song.

but I was not prepared to find a similar article in subjects? the Aurora of the Valley. I refer to yours in the issue of the 6th inst. On that article, will you allow My last words-the cause of the slave '-suggest

-have in view the emancipation of the formally invited to deliver addresses? slave, of the four millions of chattelized human be- Moreover, why be alarmed at the presence of Garings, and the prevalence of universal and impartial risonian Abolitionists? And why denounce the Conliberty throughout the whole land; hoping that thus, vention as a Disunion Convention, when the resolu and not without this, the best interests of the country tion against which you complain was not passed ical party, and thereby a share in the national spoils; were adopted unanimously, and yet you publish only and hence you sustain an oppressive Union and a slaveholding Constitution. You make the interests Your readers will expect them yet. of a party and of human institutions your first aim;
While I choose to make the interests of man,—the incall was originated and circulated, the speakers interests of the millions in bonds, who are of infinitely vited, and the resolutions introduced and discussed more value than human institutions,-my first aim. in good faith, and with a desire to advance the great This, then, is the difference: You are for destroying cause of human freedom, and not the particular inthe 'Black Democracy,' (with which I have no sym-terests of any denomination or party. What we Abpathy)-I am for destroying slavery; you are for olitionists want is, the utter and eternal overthrow saving the Union and Constitution, which you know oppression in the land—the emancipation of every sustain slavery-I am for saving the nation and the slave; and if sects or parties, or even Unions and down-trodden millions, by 'proclaiming liberty thro'- human Constitutions and laws, stand in the way of Which of us is right, yourself being judge?

But I wish to notice your article.

the anti-slavery men of the country? As in the Con- defend the right! vention, so in your article, you find great fault with Topsham, Vt. the introduction of a resolution respecting the Union and Constitution. Why do you object to free discussion on the question whether the Constitution is pro- I would not ask the publication of this reply t slavery, or the Union the principal support of slavery? your editorial, were it not that I think myself indi-Do you suppose that a few men at Bradford can, by a vidually, but especially as an Abolitionist, aggrieved. few speeches, or even resolutions, break up the Amer- I think you wrongfully attribute unfair or clandestine ican Union, or nullify the Constitution? If these are motives and dealings to me. I acted in good faith to so easily overthrown, the sooner we destroy them, the all. I insist on the publication of this reply; especibetter. Why need we fear discussion on any point ally as you can make what comments you please upon intimately connected with the Anti-Slavery move- it. ment? And have we not been told that error may be tolerated so long as truth is left free to combat it? Had you not the privilege of discussing, opposing and ANTI-SLAVERY LABORS AT THE WEST voting against any resolution? And is not truth mighty? Then why fear the contest? I protest DEAR MR. GARRISON: against your unwillingness to allow free discussion in After an absence of nearly five months from he party adopted as part of its motto, 'free speech'?

fit, you may show its fallacy. It is as follows :-

And, whereas, ever since the adoption of the Constitution, and owing principally to its pro-slavery compromises, the number of the slaves has been in-

publicly announced by the originator and principal them, -will open their eyes to their own degradation. manager, were not for political purposes.' Agreed: if not to the slave's. If the near proximity to the but did the introduction and discussion of this reso- slave States so acts upon the laboring people of a lution make the Convention political? Is it in favor free State, what must be the condition of the poor of any political party? On your ground, why did working white man in a slave State itself? you not object to the resolution against the policy of the Administration? O, that was 'a bird of another Mr. Howland, (and Mr. Brown a part of the time,)

Gov. Fletcher, fully: why did you not give, at least, time over again.

The following dispassionate and explanatory letter, from Rev. N. R. Joinstrox, was sent to the Vermont Aurora of the Valley, in reply to a false and malignant account of the late Anti-Slavery Convention to congress that Stardiord which appeared in that paper; but it was refused an insertion. It is difficult to find language adequately to describe such editorial injustice and baseness.—Ed. Lib.

For the Aurora of the Valley.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

Mr. McINDOR:

Last week, I saw a furious article in the National (Bradford) Telegraph, against the men and doings of the late Anti-Slavery Convention in Bradford. I did late Anti-Slavery Convention in Bradford Telegraph, against the men and doings of the late Anti-Slavery Convention in Bradford. I did late Anti-Slavery Convention in Bradford. I did late and so the late Anti-Slavery Convention in Bradford. I did late and so the late Anti-Slavery Convention in Bradford. I did late and so the late Anti-Slavery Convention in Bradford. I did late and so the late Anti-Slavery Convention in Bradford. I did late and so the late Anti-Slavery Convention in Bradford. I did late and so the late Anti-Slavery Convention in Bradford. I did late and so the late Anti-Slavery Convention in Bradford. I did late and so the late Anti-Slavery Convention in Bradford. I did late and so the late Anti-Slavery Convention in Bradford. I did late and so the late Anti-Slavery Convention in Bradford. I did late and so the late Anti-Slavery Convention in Bradford. I did late and so the late Anti-Slavery Convention in Bradford. I did late and so the late Anti-Slavery Convention in Bradford. I did late and so the late and sunday is a day too sacred to be safeled to our ranks through the teachings of the start that constitution contains the folly of a man who should not only lose the Bible, the Declaration of Independence, or the case, there must have been declared to work that any have in the wrongs of the slave. Those who loved the cause the wrongs of the slave. Those who loved the cause the w the late Anti-Slavery Convention in Bradford, I did fanatics? Is it out of order for an Anti-Slavery Connot expect much else from an Administration paper; vention to introduce and discuss resolutions on such

Why do you and the Governor find fault with the presence of ' four professional lecturers of the Garrime to make some comments, which I think are called sonian school'? And by what right do you assert for in justice to myself, the Convention, and the cause that they 'were secured for the express purpose of propagating their distinctive notions'? Is it not unmanly to call it a 'clandestine effort'? Was it not to my own mind what I regard as the real grounds expressly declared in the Convention, that Gov. of the difference between you and those against Fletcher himself, ex-Gov. William Slade, and other whom you place yourself in hostility. They—the prominent members of the Republican party, had been

will be secured. On the other hand, you, and those And why did you not give your readers a copy of all who denounce us, have in view the success of a polit- the resolutions that were passed? Some nine or ten

out all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof.' the deliverance of the millions of captives, we must be on the side of God and humanity, and against all that oppose these. Every thing that is pro-slavery, You say, at the outset, that you attended the meet- that sustains oppression, must be speedily remodelled ing, 'expecting to hear a candid discussion of the sub- or destroyed. Let all who hate slavery learn not to ject of slavery.' But why were you not willing to fear to examine the worth of any thing which is hoshear a candid discussion on all questions now before tile to universal and impartial liberty-and may God

N. R. JOHNSTON.

Yours, truly,

N. R. JOHNSTON.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1858.

an Anti-Slavery Convention. I fear that you were which time has been spent mostly in Ohio, I find mynever in one before, else you would not be so nervous self again in Rochester. I have thought, as for four when the friends of the slave wish to have their platform free. What was your position when a great might be well for me to make a condensed report of You say, that during the Convention, you took the From the 1st of September to the last of October, liberty to denounce the principles embodied in the resolution as 'rash and treasonable.' This it was your of Stark, Columbiana, Carrol, Harrison, and Tuscaroprivilege to do; but why did you not show them to ra. Our meetings were uniformly well attended in be so? Denunciation is useless. And, that your regard to numbers. Not always were the audiences readers might judge for themselves, why did you not composed entirely of well-behaved persons, but l publish the resolution against whose introduction you think in every case the majority were respectable, and complain? I will here give it to you, and if you see came to be benefitted; and though we were assailed with vile words and bad epithets, pelted with stones, Whereas, the Union of the States was formed by hard apples, eggs, &c., yet we felt that, as a whole, unholy compromises with slavery and the Slave Power, which demanded the continuance of the African slave trade, representation in Congress for slave property, and the delivering up of slaves escaping from their mestres—extractors—as were the Mathedian restriction. desperately dishonest as were the Methodist priests in their masters—
Whereas, these compromises were incorporated into some of these counties. Surely, the people will sometime awake to the folly of putting their trust in such

compromises, the number of the slaves has been in-creasing, the Slave Power has become more and more dering on the river, than I had supposed could be paper. nt, and the Federal Government has been one found in a free State. I do not mean ignorance of the dominant, and the Federal Government has been one of the strongest allies of the Slave Power, so that almost every power under the control of the Government is now made subservient to the interests of sla- all subjects. It has been my fortune to see very ment is now made subservient to the interests of starvery;—therefore,
Resolved, That the Union, which was formed in
sin, should be dissolved; and the Constitution, which
was framed and adopted in iniquity, should be repudiated, and thus the way prepared for a new Northern
Republic, in which justice and righteousness may prescattered among them several papers, and I trust the But you say that 'the objects of the meeting, as reading of them,-if, indeed, they are able to read

on the Western Reserve. We went over into Penn It probably did not occur to you, that in your arti- sylvania for a few days. We held separate meetings, cle, you use just such epithets as the pro-slavery coming together once or twice a week for Conven-Southern Black Democracy would use: 'pernicious tions. I think there is great need of labor in Lake doctrines,' 'unrighteous heresies,' 'infamous resolu- county, but there are so few friends in that county tions, 'infamous heresies,' 'fanatical disunionists,' sufficiently interested to make them willing to enter 'infamous dogmas,' 'clandestine efforts,' 'vile denun- tain the anti-slavery agent, that the work must be unciations, 'ultra disorganizers,' 'gross slanders,' 'ob- dertaken when the Society has funds to pay the daily noxious heresies, 'rash disunionists,' unprincipled expenses of the laborer. I suffered much while in disorganizers,' &c. Had these denunciations been that county on this account. Did you ever go into connected with any argument to prove their fitness, a family where you were made to feel every moment I would not have been so ashamed of seeing them in that you were a burthen? If so, you can understand the Aurora, which I am sorry to see thus in company with the greatest foes to human liberty. You report The condition may be felt; but having felt it, I shrink the sentiments of Wm. Goodell, and especially of from describing it, lest I imagine myself living the

a little of the argument on the other side ? You have We found little genuine Abolitionism in Trumbull every thing to say against those 'fanatical disorgani- county, but a few excellent friends gave us their zers.' Why did you not give your readers some of sympathy and co-operation. Our most successful their sentiments-a hint as to the character of their meetings were in Ashtabula county. I think the speeches? You say that by them the 'illustrious efforts expended in this county will not be lost, but

for sadness as now. The Slave Power is marching has been rewarded for his audacity and false sweating by a decree that the slave shall be his. He has been not to know, or to care to know their destiny. The reformer needs not the prophet's eye to see a destiny as fearful for our country as was that of Jerusalem made perceptible to the Nazarene, when he uttered that cry of lamentation, 'O! Jerusalem!

It is sudacity and false sweating by a decree that the slave shall be his. He has been rewarded for his audacity and false sweating by a decree that the slave shall be his. He has been rewarded for his audacity and false sweating by a decree that the slave shall be his. He has been rewarded for his audacity and false sweating by a decree that the slave shall be his. He has been rewarded for his audacity and false sweating by a decree that the slave shall be his. He has been rewarded for his audacity and false sweating by a decree that the slave shall be his. He has been rewarded for his audacity and false sweating by a decree that the slave shall be his. He has been rewarded for his audacity and false sweating by a decree that the slave shall be his. He has been rewarded for his audacity and false sweating by a decree that the slave shall be his. He has been rewarded for his audacity and false sweating by a decree that the slave shall be his. He has been rewarded for his audacity and false sweating by a decree that the slave shall be his. He has been rewarded for his audacity and false sweating by a decree that the slave shall be his. He has been rewarded for his audacity and false sweating by a decree that the slave shall be his. He has been rewarded for his audacity and false shall be his. He has been rewarded for his audacity and his by a decree that the slave shall be his. He has been rewarded for his audacity and his by a decree that the slave shall be his. He has been rewarded for his audacity and his by a decree that the slave shall be his. He has been rewarded for his audacity a uttered that cry of lamentation, 'O! Jerusalem! ther from justice, and the black man shall be consigned to the oppressor, brutalized (him and his together as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, but ye would not.'

Yours, for the bond,

LUCY N. COLMAN.

LUCY N. COLMAN.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Mr. Editor:

In a recent number of one of the Boston papers, I notice an article, which appears to be editorial, headed 'Woman's Rights.' Now, it is not my intention to broach a quarrel with said editor for expressing his individual opinion upon the subject in question, but rather to vindicate my sex, or that portion slandered by said editor, who thinks 'the women of Massachusetts would not accept the right of suffrage, were it immediately offered them.' The women of Massachusetts would not accept the right of suffrage, were it immediately offered them.' The women of Massachusetts with politicians,' Is not this a beautiful picture! Men suffered to make laws to govern the nation, and individuals, both male and female, who are so depraved as to be a nuisance in the sight even of men making pretensions to decency! Yet it is considered no disgrace for women to mingle with debauched politicians in the more intimate relation of hugband and wife!

We presume our editorial friend deems it paying a compliment to the women of Massachusetts to call them just simple enough to say, 'O yes—yes,' to every thing their husbands say. If the husband is not capable of discerning his right hand from his left, it

them just simple enough to say, 'O yes—yes, to every thing their husbands say. If the husband is not capable of discerning his right hand from his left, it is all the same. But we have yet to learn that asserting and maintaining our rights as individuals is to unsex woman. 'Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' is said to be the right of all; yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all; yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all; yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all; yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all; yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all; yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all; yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all; yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all; yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all; yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all; yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all; yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all; yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all; yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all; yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all; yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all; yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all; yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all; yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all yet woman happiness,' is said to be the right of all yet woman happiness,' is said to law, but the man's. No matter how much abuse and insolence he may heap on her head, she must bear it, or have her children, dear as life itself, torn from her embrace by, perhaps, a drunken and licentious spology for a man. Yet none but 'brazen, brawling women' would murmur at such laws! I would to Heaven every woman in Christendom would declare herself above such insulting insolence, and live up to the self above such insulting insolence, and live up to the or insulting insolence. declaration: the polls would soon become a place of cleanliness, sobriety and decency, and our laws would not wear the disgraceful, one-sided appearance they not wear the disgracera, the constitution of the office States has nothing to say for him; he is left to the State law. let the standard of true womanhood be intelligence, Stoval is not a traveller, because he resided for and we should not hear men say they do not know months in the State, went into business, and we should not hear men say they do not know salt from sugar, consequently are content to remain on a level with Southern negro slaves. Every woman, as well as every man, should be a law unto herman, as well as every man, should be a law unto herman, as well as every man, should be a law unto herman, as well as every man, should be a law unto herman, as well as every man, should be a law unto herman as well as every man, should be a law un man, as well as every man, should be a law and not self. I positively deny the right of any man, or set untary servitude, unless for the punishment of the punishment of the country shall ever be tolerated in this State.' self. I positively deny the right of any man, or set of men, to manufacture a frame to place me in. God has written his laws upon the vestibule of my soul, and no one has any business to interfere with said laws, or any right of obedience. To stoop to obey a lower power, foreign to self, is no mark of a noble to the first case, and he may have been ignorant of the law. Besides, the petitioner is a young man, travelling mainly for his health?

spirit of philanthropy, I have little hesitancy in asking you to give this brief article an insertion in your paper.

be forthwith released from the custody of the Chief of Police, and given into the custody of the petitioner, Charles A. Stovall.'

Yours, in defence of human rights, Erieville, N. Y. HELEN NORTON.

'Archy,' one of the most nefarious decisions ever time, I trust, prove himself not unworthy of his el-rendered by a high judicial tribunal in the United der brother.

States—a decision not only nefarious, but so absurd

Soon after the decision was rendered. Archy was

their sentiments—a sint as to the character of their speeches? You say that by them the "illustrious was affaired of the responsibility that swarped and censured in the most contrageous that a strong point has been made, from which all the strong point has been made, from which the strong point has been made, from which all the strong point has been made, from which all the strong point has been made, from which all the strong point has been made, from which all the strong point has been made, from which all the strong point has been made, from which all the strong point has been ma

injustice; you must say, that no matter how bad the judges may be, men elected by a people so in-telligent as the Californians to the highest judicial

has no voice in framing laws to which she is held amenable as much as man. No, she must sit down and fold her hands in a lady-like posture, and allow man to enslave her to any extent he pleases. She was been the positive of the continuous of the Court is, that 'the right of transit through each State, with every species of property known to the Constitution of the United States, may bear to him children, yet they are not hers in law, but the man's. No matter how much abuse and by that instrument to each citizen.'

Before closing this article, I would say, there are some women in Massachusetts, to my certain knowledge, who have heads of their own, and perhaps tongues,—and more ought to baye. tongues,—and more ought to have.

Possessing some knowledge, Mr. Editor, of your lowing order: 'It is therefore ordered, that Archy

Such is the substance of the opinion of the Court as rendered by Judge Peter H. Burnett, who was Governor of the State in 1850. Chief Justice Terry concurred in the order, but avoided the absurdity of the opinion by saying that Stovall had not lost bis character of traveller. In every other point, he agreed with Burnett. Judge Stephen J. Field, the only other member of the Supreme Bench, was ill, and was not in Court at the hearing or decision of the Hero of Ostend to the Presidency, are beginning to bear their legitimate fruit in California. The Supreme Court of the State, sitting at Sacramento, on the 11th instant, rendered, in the case of the slave is a brother of the great David Dudley, and will in time, I trust, prove himself not unworthy of his el-Governor of the State in 1850. Chief Justice Ter-

and contrary to every principle of law, that not a newspaper in the State has ventured to justify it.

The news of the arrest of Archy was carried to you a month ago. The facts of the case are these:
Mr. Charles A. Stovall, a young Mississippian, came across the Plains last summer for the benefit of his health, bringing with him a negro mand.

are clearly stated and discards justice to follow the letter of the law of his health, bringing with him a negro named and discards the letter of the law out of complaint and discards the letter of the law out of complaints. came across the Plains last summer for the benefit of his health, bringing with him a negro named Archy, 19 years of age, who was his slave in Mississippi. Stovall arrived in Carson Valley late in the summer, stopped there several weeks, and bought a farm there. In October, he came over to Sacramento, and taught a small school there. While he was teaching school, he hired Archy out, and received his wages. About the middle of January, he determined to send Archy to Mississippi, via Planama, and was about to start for this city to place him on the steamer, when his chattel determined to lay claim to the character of a freeman.

He was soon arrested, on complaint made by Stovall that he was a 'fugitive slave'; and the next day, a writ of habeas corpus was sued out by some one of his friends before Judge Robinson, the County Judge of Sacramento County. For three weeks, that Judge rendered no decision in a case which was an exceedingly plain one, and where there was no excuse for delay; but it seems that Mr. Robinson was afraid of the responsibility that he saw before him, with law and justice on one side, and the unterrified Democracy triumphant on the other. His first move was to refer the case to story the selection and who is young and ill? The Court diseards the letter of the law, and diseards the letter of the law who is young and ill? The Court disearch same who is young and ill? The Court disearch will stant, if another case of the same who is young and ill? The Court disearch same who is young and ill? The Court disearch while he am who is young and ill? The Court disearch was hot of county again, they will decide it just the other case of the same that other case of the law out of complaint disearch says that, if another case of the same which the other and the other. What a sublime defiance of the law which the other was established to expound and enforce! What an insolent disearch says that, if an

ton; it was new to me, and I was awkward, so I was flogged. They used to tie me down arces a cotton bale, and give me 200 or 300 with a leather strap. I am marked with the whip from the ankle. I was sold from Mississippi, the overseer there, because I resisted punishment once, cut my right are across the muscle, and then had it stitched up. He did that, as he said, to weaken me, because I

He did that, as he said, to weaken me, because I was too strong in the arm.

'About a year and a half after I had been in New Orleans, I ran into the woods. I was followed by Burke and a pack of bloodhounds into the Badden Burke and a pack of bloodhounds into the Badden rush Swamp. The dogs soon caught me. They tore my legs and body with their teeth. Here are the marks yet. [As he spoke, he turned up his trousers' legging, and exposed formidable seams, extending up the calf and above the knee-joint.] Burke (he continued) rode up to me with his gun, and shot me in the hip with 14 buck-shot, which can be seen and examined at any time. The dogs continued to pin me with their teeth. After that, I knew nothing about what they did to me for about I knew nothing about what they did to me for about a week. When I got a little-strong, they burned my back with a red-hot iron, and my of turpentine, to punish me for escaping. They put an iron collar round my neck, which I were for put an iron collar round my neck, which I were for eight months, besides two irons, one on each leg. After that I was watched very closely; but on night, about a week after Christmas, I ran away, and hid myself under the saw-dust, in a sawmill pit, below New Orleans. I was followed by Burke, the overseer, and the dogs, but they did not find me. the overseer, and the dogs, has they did not make.

I crept out, and ran away, for more safety, to the
Great Salt-water Lake, behind Orleans, secreting

If under the bushes and vines. There are all. myself under the bushes and vines. There are alli-gators in the lake, and, as I waded up to the knee in the water, the alligators followed me, grunting and bellowing, and trying to get at me. I had ere-eral times to climb up trees to escape them; and I felt safer among the alligators than among the white men.

In the morning, at four o'clock, I went down to the wharf. On the road, I came across some of the men who were out watching for me, with guns and

dogs. It was just getting light. I ber dogs. It was just getting light. I began to whish and sing, and walked close by them, and they paid no attention to me. When I got down to the wharf some of the colored crew of the American cotton ship Metropolis took me on board, and hid me awa among the bales. One of the colored men split of me, and there was a search for me that day; they did not find me, and I trembled to think should be taken back and tortured. I was frighten ed, too, for the colored men who had befriended in I was kept out of the sight of the white men, a Captain Foster did not know any thing about it und after the men had been paid off at Liverpool. In-mained hid from a week after Christmas until about mained hid from a week after Christmas until about three weeks ago, when the ship came here. During the time I was secreted I, was kept alive by the colored men who had been so good to me. They brought me something to eat and drink every night. When I first landed here, I was frightened at every white man I passed, and I hid myself about where I could, and begged at night for bread. I was afraid I should be taken into slavery again. I did not know I could not be a slave here. I could not be a slave here.'
With regard to the future, poor 'Tom Wilson'

with regard to the intuite, poor aom wisa-said he would be very glad of a fireman's place of board a coasting steamer. When in slavery in Ame-ica, he had been hired out as a fireman on board on of the lake steamers. He said he could do that work very well, and could stand any am From inquiries we have made, we are induced to believe that the foregoing narrative, which real like a lost chapter of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' is relstantially true



Ayer's Pills

As a FAMILY PHYSIC. From Dr. E. W. Cartaright, of New Orleans.

"Your Plats are the prince of purges. Their excelled qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They size mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the brack, which makes them invaluable to ms in the daily treatment.

FOR JAPADICE AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINT FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER COME.

Noon De, Theodore Bell, of New York (
"Not only are your Pills admirably adapt
purpose as an asperient, but I find their benu
upon the Liver very marked indeed. They
practice proved more effectual for the cure of
plaints than any one remedy I can mention,
rejoice that we have at length a purgative with
the confidence of the profession and the people.

the confidence of the profession and the people."

DYSPEPSIA — INDIGESTION.

From Dr. Benry J. Knaz, of St. Louis.

"The PILLS you were kind enough to send me hav all used in my practice, and have satisfied me that the ruly an extraordioary medicine. So peculiarly an adapted to the diseases of the human system, that the to work upon them alone. I have cured some case-peaks and indigestion with them, which had reist other remedies we commonly use. Indeed I have emerally found them to be effectual in almost all the plaints for which you recommend thom."

DYSENTER'S — DIABRHGEA — RELAX. Dysentery — Diabehea — Relax.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

"Your Pitts have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have see found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses, for bind dysentery and diarrhose. Their sugar-coating makes the very acceptable and convenient for the use of women at children.

INTERNAL ORSTRUCTION-WORMS-SUPPRESSION ATTERIAL OBSTRUCTION—WORKS—FRESHORM
From Mrs. E. Stuart, who peacities as a Physician and Missive in Boston.

"I find one or two large doses of your PILLS, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural scrutton when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very feetbal to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend another to my patients."

CONSTIPATION - COSTIVENESS. CONSTIPATION — COSTIVENESS.

"Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the curcorticeness. If others of our fraternity have found the
as-efficacious as I have, they should join use in proclaim
it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer four
complaint, which, although bad enough in tiself, is they
genitor of others that are worse. I believe outliered
originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ a
cure the disease."

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD — SCROFULA — ENTSIPELAS — SALT RHEUM — TETTER — TUNOES

— RHEUMATISM — GOUT — NEURALDIA. "You were right, Dector, in saying that your Philap the blood. They do that. I have used them of late yet my practice, analogree with your statements of their early that stagnate in the blood, engendering them. Stimulate the exerctories, and carry of the blood, stagnated in the blood, engendering the stagnate in the blood, engendering the stimulate the organs of digestion, and infuse vitality vigor into the system.

"Such remedies as you prepare are a national benefit, and
you deserve great credit for them."

FOR HEADACHE — SICK HEADACHE — FOUL STON-ACH—PILES — DROPSY — PLETHORA — PARALYSIA — FITS — &C. -Firs - &c.

"Dear Dr. Aven: I cannot answer you seld complaint
I have cured with your Prize better than to say off thet or
ear frest with a purpoint medican. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with draws, and believing as I do that your Prize affects or the whole of the property of the prize of the prize

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, lithough a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangered in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that is quently follow its incautions use. These contain no more

Aver's Cherry Pectoral

Has long been manufactured by a practical clees every ounce of it under his own eye, with invarial racy and care. It is sealed and prolected by law for terfeits, and consequently can be relied on a without adulteration. It supplies the surred world has ever known for the care of all pulmorable properties of the relied on the surred world has ever known for the care of all pulmorable for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced; the disease. As time makes these facts wifer an known, this medicine has gradually become the lance of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the Apessant to the palaces of European kings. The this entire country, in every state and city, and in most every hamlet it contains, Gamas Pacronali as the best of all remedies for diseases of the things. In many foreign countries it is extensively their most intelligent physicians. If there is any ence on what men of every station certify it has them; if we can trust our own senses when we see garous affections of the lungs yield to it: if we can on the assurance of intelligent physicians, whose is to know; in what, if there is any relance is thing, then it irredutably proven that this medit cure the class of diseases it is designed for, beyond all other remedies known to mankind. Nothing be trinic virtuos, and the unmietakable benefit confined and the properties of the community, have failed, and discarded, this has galined finely.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYES.

LOWELL, MASS. AND SOLD BY THEODORE METCALF& CC., BREWER, STEVENS & CUSHING,

BROWN & PRICE, Salem;
H. H. HAY, Portland;
J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H.

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